Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COUCHES.

The main thing in selecting a couch is to be sure that it will form an adornment to the room it is to grace, and will please the eye and taste of all who view it.

After we have been sure to adopt these excellencies, we added gracefulness of design and all those little touches of latest style that give modern furniture a modern tone.

You can be sure of quality and style when you buy of us. **From $6.50.**

A. C. Titus Company.

REMEMBER

After October 15

The law is off on GROUSE, PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK and QUAIL. You will find them fresh shot at our store.

FANCY HAND-PICKED BALDWIN APPLES, 60c. PER BUSHEL.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

TOTAL ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE 308.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Claim Made by Republican Leaders for McKinley and Roosevelt.

States Which Will Give Majorities for the Successful Candidates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, at Republican headquarters at noon gave out the following message which had been received from Republican headquarters in Chicago over the long distance telephone:

"The following states have given the majorities set opposite their names for the Republican national ticket: Utah 2,500, Idaho 3,000, Washington 15,000, Oregon 12,000, California 30,000 and a solid Republican Congressional delegation, Ohio 75,000, Indiana 35,000, Kentucky 5,000, Michigan 100,000, Wisconsin 115,000, Illinois 70,000, Minnesota 50,000, North Dakota 12,000, South Dakota 15,000, with a legislature Republican three to 1, thus insuring the defeat of Pettigrew; Iowa 100,000, Kansas 25,000, Nebraska 5,000 and a Republican legislature. The total electoral vote for McKinley and Roosevelt will be 308.

"No returns have been received from Missouri for the reason that St. Louis and Kansas City, the principal cities being controlled by a Goebel law, are holding back the returns, but the indications at this hour, are that the Republicans may have elected a governor. Colorado is Democratic by 40,000."

Secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, this forenoon claimed the election of 204 Republicans to the next House, a majority over all of 51. The Democratic Congressional headquarters were practically deserted at 10:30 o'clock. Chairman Richardson had not put in an appearance and his lieutenants had stopped figuring. They conceded, however, that the next House would be safely Republican.

WITHOUT COMPLAINING.

Governor Stone Says the Democrats Accept the Result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Ex-Governor Stone at Democratic national headquarters here today gave out the following statement: "The battle is over. The Democratic party of the country accepts the result without complaining, as in duty bound. It signifies but little now to analyze the influences or to discuss the causes that brought about the result. There will be a wide divergence of opinion as to that. This I will say, however, that the Democratic party must stand, and will stand, undismayed in defense of the constitution and for the preservation, unimpaired, of our institutions. A colonial policy would be destructive of the republic, and we should resist every effort to establish it.

"Mr. Bryan made a great fight. He is one of the most remarkable men of history. He may never be President, but whether in politics or private life no man in America will hold a more commanding place, and none will be capable of exerting a greater influence for the public good. May God bless him."

QUAY SURE OF THE SENATE.

Attempt to Defeat Him by Fusion with Democrats Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Later returns indicate that Pennsylvania gave over 200,000 plurality for the Republican ticket. Of this Philadelphia furnished over 125,000, and Allegheny county, including Pittsburg, nearly 50,000. Bryan carried 15 of the 67 counties in the state.

Returns are not yet complete, but the indications are that the next Pennsylvania delegation in Congress will stand: Republicans 26, Democrats 4, against 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the present Congress.

The result of former Senator Quay's effort to secure control of a sufficient number of members of the incoming

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

THREE STATES DOUBTFUL.

If They Are Democratic McKinley Still Has 284.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The latest returns show apparently that the different states voted as follows for President:

For McKinley—California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3; total, 284.

For Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; total, 139.

In doubt—Idaho, 3; Kentucky, 13; Nebraska, 8; total, 24.

DEMOCRATS CONCEDE THE HOUSE.

Republicans Claim 204 Members, a Majority of 51.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, sec-

PLURALITIES REDUCED.

Rhode Island Votes for McKinley, Bull and Capron.

Constitutional Amendment and State House Loan Adopted.

The result of the election in Rhode Island gives McKinley and Roosevelt a plurality of about 14,000, which is 8,000 less than McKinley and Hobart received in 1896. With one district of the 141 in the state missing, the district required being a Democratic ward in Pawtucket, the total vote for President is: McKinley, 32,185; Bryan, 18,224. Malloney. is more than 6,080 less than the 59,832 is more than 6,180 less than the 59,832 of four years ago, although it was thought last night that the vote was an increased one. The Prohibition votes show a gain of about 300, resulting from the fact that the candidate of that party for Vice President is a resident of Pawtucket. The Socialist vote is nearly doubled.

In the First Congressional district Melville Bull is reelected by a plurality of 7,192 in a total vote of 28,558, and in the Second district Adin B. Capron is returned to Congress by a plurality of 4,818 in a total vote of 18,297. The total in the First district is as follows: Bull, 16,920; Gorman, 9,728; Reid, 1,017; Beighlman, 893. The total in the Second district follows: Capron, 11,050; Garvin, 6,222.

The constitutional amendment was adopted by a large majority, the northern part of the state voting very strongly in its favor, particularly in the cities and larger towns. In the country towns there was considerable opposition to it, but these small votes did not tell very heavily against the large pollings in the other parts of the state. The total vote, with Pawtucket yet to be counted, is: Approve, 21,122; Reject, 8,770.

The adoption of this amendment will result in the abolition of the May session at Newport and of Election day and change the time of registering to June from December and the date of the state election from April to November. It will go into effect as soon as the votes are counted by the state officials and the result declared.

The state also voted in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the completion of the new state house. The total vote, Central Falls and Pawtucket not yet reported, is as follows: Approve, 21,230; reject, 13,662. The votes of the missing cities will not affect the result.

In Providence Daniel L. D. Granger, Democrat, was elected mayor by about 1,000 plurality over Isaac L. Goff, Republican, although the city gave 5,000 plurality for McKinley.

In Pawtucket John J. Fitzgerald, Democrat, was re-elected mayor by 491 plurality over Philo E. Thayer, Republican, the city giving a plurality for McKinley and electing a Republican city council.

In Woonsocket George W. Greene, Democrat, was reelected mayor by 27 plurality over John A. C. Wightman, Republican. The city gave McKinley a big plurality and elected a Republican city council.

In Central Falls Eastwood Eastwood, Republican, was reelected mayor by 528 plurality over the Democratic candidate. The city gave a good sized plurality for the Republican ticket for President and elected a majority of the city council.

The detailed vote in the state for President, Congressman and in the First district and on the constitutional amendment as follows:

MELVILLE BULL.

Reelected Congressman from the First District.

PRESIDENT.

	Bryan, Dem.	Mal-loney, Soc.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Wool-ley, Pro.
Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burrillville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlestown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coventry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glocester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hopkinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Compton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middletown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Kingstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scituate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Kingstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiverton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westerly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woonsocket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT.

	Beighlman, Pro.	Bull, Rep.	Gorman, Dem.	Reid, S. L.
Barrington	19	165	26	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	710	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Compton	6	110	1	[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middletown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total, without Pawtucket, [illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

	Approve.	Reject.
Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burrillville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coventry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glocester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hopkinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Compton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middletown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Kingstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scituate	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Kingstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiverton	125	117
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warwick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westerly	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woonsocket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, without Pawtucket	[illegible]	8770

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,

218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria

Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

300 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

When You Bet

On the election be sure to **specify** a

DUNLAP HAT.

We have others at $2, $2.50, $3.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

GREAT CHANGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

McKinley's Plurality Probably Decreased by 90,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—In view of the very heavy vote that was cast in yesterday's election, something over 400,000, the returns were remarkably prompt in reaching the tabulating centres, and early this morning the entire vote for President throughout the state, with the exception of one city, three towns and two or three small precincts, had been received.

These returns from 319 cities and towns, including Boston, give McKinley 238,358 and Bryan 154,873, or a plurality for the Republican candidate of 83,485. If the same ratio holds good in the missing towns McKinley's total vote in the state will be 239,269, while that of Bryan will be 155,604, or a Republican plurality of 83,665. This is just 90,000 less than McKinley's plurality in the state four years ago. The Republicans this year suffered a loss of 15 per cent as compared with 1896, while the Democrats made a gain of nearly 50 per cent.

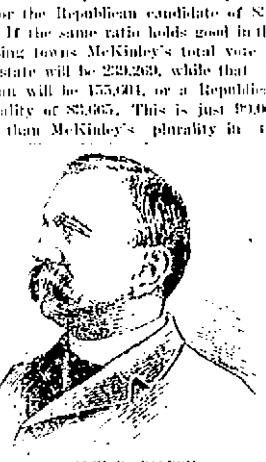
The heavy Democratic gain is attributed to the return of the gold Democratic vote of 1896, while the anti-imperialistic sentiment, which also went to the Democratic vote, is thought to be represented in the 15 per cent Republican loss.

The Democratic candidate for President ran nearly 25,000 ahead of the state ticket, while McKinley led Crane, Republican candidate for governor, by about 10,000. The vote for governor, including the missing towns on the ratio of gain throughout the state, will give Crane a total vote of 228,923; Paine, 131,529.

The Republicans elected 10 out of 13 Congressmen and the present delegation remains politically unchanged. The Republicans made heavy gains in the state legislature, getting one more senator and a net gain in the lower house of 25. The senate of 1901 will stand 31 Republicans and 9 Democrats, while the house will be 178 Republicans, 59 Democrats and 2 Social Democrats.

Revised returns on the complete vote of the state from every city and town are as follows: McKinley, 239,495; Bryan, 156,507. This gives McKinley a plurality in the state of 82,988 and shows a Republican loss of 14 per cent and a Democratic gain of 48 per cent.

The vote for governor: Crane, 220,124; Paine, 124,135. Crane's plurality 95,989.



ADIN B. CAPRON.

Reelected Congressman from the Second District.

FEATURELESS IN MAINE.

Cut of 20,000 in the Republican Plurality in a Lighter Vote.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7.—A cut of 20,000 in the Republican plurality of 1896 in a somewhat lighter vote was the result of yesterday's poll in Maine. McKinley's majority will vary but a few hundred from 28,500, a loss of 16 per cent since 1896, and a Bryan gain of 21 per cent. The election was unusually quiet and absolutely without features, interest centering entirely in the outcome in other states.

CUT DOWN NEARLY HALF.

Connecticut's Plurality for McKinley Only 28,415.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The revised election returns for Connecticut, with every town and district in the state heard from, give the state to McKinley by a plurality of 28,415. The Republican state ticket, headed by George P. McLean for governor, is elected by a plurality of 14,540. All four Republican Congressmen are reelected.

The state senate will contain 22 Republicans and 2 Democrats, as against 21 Republicans and 3 Democrats two years ago. The house of representatives is Republican by 202 to 52, a Republican gain over the last house of 21.

The vote: President, McKinley 102,390; Bryan 73,964. Governor, McLean, Repn., 96,127; Bronson, Dem., 81,787.

The Republican plurality for President was cut down nearly 50 per cent as compared with that of 1896, when McKinley's margin was 53,551. The state ticket figures were still further reduced, the Republican plurality being 14,130, as against 52,283 in 1896.

Frank L. Powell,

Chemist and Druggist,

AGENT FOR

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped

—BY—

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

91 John Street.

Storage.

Second Edition.

BIG BOOM IN STOCKS.

Demand Active and Prices Bound Upward.

Transactions Very Heavy and the Movement Feverish.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—(Wall Street Special).—Professional Wall street has long been making elaborate preparations to meet an active demand for stocks after election, and was not disappointed this morning. When the market opened the orders to buy ran as high as 15,000 shares in Union Pacific, 8,000 shares in Atchison, 6,000 in Southern Pacific and in Steel & Wire, and several thousand shares each in a number of other stocks. The execution of these large orders was completed in the twinkling of an eye after the gong sounded for the opening of the market. The opening price of some stocks varied as much as 1½ points, as in Steel & Wire. With some tangible price level thus established, the trading proceeded in better order, but with great animation.

Many commission houses, mindful of the excited jump in prices which followed the election of four years ago, kept their up-town offices open all night last night to receive orders, and had made arrangements to fill orders on the London Stock Exchange before the opening here. The curb market in London opened at 8 a. m., or about 3 a. m. New York time, to accommodate these orders, and American securities rose buoyantly in London above Monday's level, recovering losses made yesterday while the New York exchange was closed.

The trading here was very large and excited during the morning, the price movement being most feverish in some of the iron and steel stocks, which showed such an upward bound as 5 points in Pressed Steel Car, four in National Tube, 3 in American Steel Hoop and Federal Steel, 2¾ in National Steel, 2½ in Steel & Wire, 2½ in Tin Plate, Tennessee Coal 2¼ and Colorado Fuel 2⅛. In the railroads the gains in some of the stocks ran from 1 to 2½, Pennsylvania showing very conspicuously.

Professional operators have been heavily long of stocks for some time past in anticipation of today's events, and the buoyant rise in prices and the eager outside demands for stocks naturally invited profit-taking by the professionals. Even those who had bought only this morning in London saw a handsome profit for a quick turn in the opening prices here. They unloaded so heavily that prices gave way after the congested buying and excited bidding for stocks at the opening. The reaction ran from a large fraction up to 2 points in the more mercurial industrials. But the market continued very animated and absorbed the realizing, with a buoyant recovery as a result.

A Providence Pension.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Original, widow's, etc.—Helen E. P. Kendall, Providence.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Cherbourg, Nov. 7, Patricia, from New York.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd, detached from the New York and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert Jr., detached from the New York and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott, detached from the Port Royal naval station and ordered to the Annapolis at the Norfolk navy yard.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Carton, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Indiana.

Pay Inspector J. Foster, detached from the New York and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster W. J. Dittell, detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Moore, ordered to the Port Royal naval station.

Ensign G. S. Lincoln, ordered to the Massachusetts.

Lieutenant G. R. Evans, ordered to the command of torpedo boat Dupont.

Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons, ordered to torpedo boat Ericsson.

Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, ordered to torpedo boat Dupont.

Lieutenant A. H. Davis, ordered to command torpedo boat Ericsson.

Lieutenant R. S. Douglas, ordered to command torpedo boat Cushing.

Naval Cadet J. B. Wainwright, ordered to the Cushing.

Gunner W. G. Moore, detached from the Washington navy yard, November 15, and ordered to the Buffalo.

J. B. Horton, appointed paymaster's clerk for the Buffalo.

The appointments of J. E. Concord, B. L. Lankford and F. F. MacWilkie as paymasters' clerks, revoked.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Collier Hannibal, sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point.

Battleship Kentucky, arrived at Gibraltar.

Cruiser Atlanta, sailed from Tompkinsville for St. Thomas.

Training ship Monongahela, arrived at Yorktown.

The Kearsarge has been undocked.

Steamship St. Paul will be docked at the Brooklyn navy yard Friday.

HASTINGS.

Standard Oil's Big Dividends.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The directors of the Standard Oil Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable to stockholders of record of November 15. This makes 48 per cent in dividends paid out by the Standard Oil Company this year.

The Furniture Department

Of our establishment shows a good selection of

Parlor Suits, in bird's eye maple, mahogany finish, with inlaid, and solid mahogany, all upholstered in satin damask, prices $19, $35, $40, 43, $87.50.

Morris Chairs from $6.50 to $20.

Gilt Chairs, $3, $4.50, $6, $15.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Furniture. Rugs. China.

This Morning's News.

M'KINLEY RE-ELECTED.

His Administration Strongly Endorsed.

Pivotal State of New York Votes In His Favor.

The election of McKinley and Roosevelt is assured. The pivotal state of New York has declared in unmistakable terms, although by a greatly reduced majority, for the Republican candidates. The returns from Illinois betray a like condition. The Republican plurality of 1896 was greatly reduced, but it is still far too large to be overcome. On the other hand, the returns from Indiana, Michigan, the two Dakotas, Utah and Wyoming, as well as Nebraska, seem to indicate strong Republican gains over 1896. Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia gave decisive Republican pluralities.

The count in several of the farwestern states was naturally so delayed as to give little indication of the outcome there, but they had ceased to have a determined effect, and before 10 o'clock last night the Democratic leaders had given up the contest, and it was announced that Mr. Bryan had gone to bed and was sound asleep.

The whole story was easily and briefly told: The Republican ticket would have a larger electoral vote than four years ago, but in the larger states of the east and middle west, the pluralities had been greatly reduced.

For McKinley and Roosevelt.

California	9
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	292

For Bryan and Stevenson.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
Total	155

Next House Will Be Republican.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The jubilation here over President McKinley's re-election broke all bounds. Never, except at inauguration times, did such crowds surge up and down Pennsylvania avenue, cheering, singing and blowing horns. In the absence of the president, there was no gathering at the White House, and such advices as were received there were conveyed by telephone to the members of the cabinet now in Washington. Only three are here, Secretaries Hay, Gage and Root, the latter reaching the city during the evening, after casting his ballot in New York.

Returns on the congressional election are incomplete. James D. Richardson, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, refused an estimate last night. It is conceded generally that the Republicans have a majority. They have gained at least two seats in New York and one in Massachusetts.

In Ohio, John J. Lentz, Democrat, who was prominent in the Coeur d'Alene investigation, is beaten by Tompkins, the Republican candidate.

In Connecticut, the Democrats claim the election of Oliver Gildersleeve, but the Republicans feel sure of all the seats. Vincent Barling, Republican, is re-elected in Kentucky, and the Democrats appear to have all the other Kentucky districts, except one, in doubt.

The next house will probably be as follows:

Whole Membership	357
Republicans	196
Democrats	160
Independents	1

The Vote of 1896.

Popular plurality and electoral votes of McKinley and Hobart, 1896:

California	2,797	8
Connecticut	53,545	6
Delaware	3,630	3
Illinois	142,498	24
Indiana	18,181	15
Iowa	65,552	13
Kentucky	281	12
Maine	45,777	6
Maryland	32,224	8
Massachusetts	173,265	15
Michigan	56,868	14
Minnesota	53,875	9
New Hampshire	35,794	4
New Jersey	87,692	10
New York	268,469	36
North Dakota	5,649	3
Ohio	47,497	23
Oregon	2,117	4
Pennsylvania	295,072	32
Rhode Island	22,978	4
Vermont	40,490	4
West Virginia	11,487	6
Wisconsin	102,612	12
Total	1,563,348	271

Popular pluralities and electoral votes of Bryan and Sewell, 1896:

Alabama	75,670	11
Arkansas	72,591	8
California		1
Colorado	134,882	4
Florida	21,443	4
Georgia	34,161	13
Idaho	16,869	3
Kansas	12,269	10
Kentucky		1
Louisiana	55,123	8
Mississippi	58,729	9
Missouri	58,729	17
Montana	32,043	3
Nebraska	13,576	8
Nevada	6,459	3
North Carolina	19,265	11
South Carolina	49,517	9
South Dakota	183	4
Tennessee	17,495	12
Texas	202,914	15
Utah	51,033	3
Virginia	19,341	12
Washington	12,493	4
Wyoming	583	3
Total	986,246	176

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 7.—President McKinley has carried Massachusetts by about 60,-000 plurality, a reduction of nearly 100,-000 from that of four years ago. The Republicans have elected 10 and possibly 11 of the congressmen, a few by an increased plurality over 1896, but in the majority of the districts their candidates ran behind those of four years ago. While the total vote for governor was somewhat behind that given the national candidates, W. Murray Crane, was re-elected by a somewhat larger plurality than that received by President McKinley. The reduction in the Republican plurality was due not so much to the falling off in the party vote, but to the return of the so-called gold Democrats of 1896 to the regular Democratic ranks, which swelled the vote of four years ago by nearly 50 percent. The Republican vote showed a net loss of about 15 percent. Outside of the vote for president, the interest in the election centered in three of the congressional districts, the Third, Fifth and Tenth. Returns of the first named district were so late that at this hour no definite result can be given, election being claimed by the managers of both candidates. In the Fifth district the present congressman, William S. Knox, was re-elected. In the Tenth district returns indicate the re-election of Congressman Henry F. Naphen. As usual, the Democrats elected their candidate, Joseph A. Conry, in the Ninth district.

Massachusetts gave McKinley 278,976 in 1896; Bryan, 105,711. W. Murray Crane, Republican, was renominated for governor, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., headed the Democratic ticket.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Nov. 7.—Returns thus far in Connecticut show a Republican net loss of 9 percent, and a Democratic gain of 27 percent. On this basis, McKinley's plurality in Connecticut is estimated at 21,255. Returns from the cities and towns for governor indicate a plurality of 15,000 for McLean, Republican.

George P. McLean was the Republican nominee for governor, and Samuel Bronson the Democratic, in Connecticut. The total vote of four years ago was 167,917.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 7.—An unusually heavy vote was polled throughout New Hampshire. The returns are badly delayed, except from the towns and wards where the total number of voters is not large. The features of the vote as revealed by the returns thus far received are the enormous gain in Bryan's vote over that of four years ago, aggregating some 50 percent of increase. The Republican electoral ticket will carry the state by at least 20,000, both Republican candidates for congress will be elected by about 6500 each; the legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, and the governor's council will be solidly Republican.

Chester B. Jordan, Republican, and Dr. F. E. Potter, Democrat, were the candidates for governor in New Hampshire. The state gave McKinley 55,444 and Bryan 21,659 in 1896.

MAINE.

Portland, Me. Nov. 7.—Although the weather conditions never were finer on an election day, a comparatively light vote was polled in Maine. All through the state there was a considerable falling off in the Republican plurality from four years ago, and a corresponding gain in the Democratic column. Returns thus far indicate the Republican plurality in the state to be about 27,300.

The vote of Maine in 1895 was 114,925. The state election was held in September last.

VERMONT.

White River Junction, Vt., Nov. 7.—Ira R. Allen, chairman of the Republican state committee, announces that McKinley's plurality in the state will reach 35,050. Curtis Emery, chairman of the Democratic state committee, would say nothing with regard to the result.

Vermont voted for electors only Tuesday. The vote of 1896 was McKinley 50,-991; Bryan, 10,607.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Nov. 7.—On an increased vote, Bryan has made considerable gains in Rhode Island. McKinley's plurality will be about 20,000, it is believed. The Republican state committee admits a reduced plurality.

Rhode Island in 1896 gave McKinley 37,437, Bryan 14,495. There was no state ticket this year.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 7.—Returns from the state are so meagre that it is impossible to give any figures on the vote for president. Mr. Bryan carried the state, however, by a large majority on a light vote. Congressional delegation solidly Democratic.

The total vote of Alabama in 1896 was 185,936. Presidential electors and congressmen were voted for this year.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Nov. 7.—The largest counties show gains for Bryan, indicating that he will carry the state by 75,000.

Arkansas balloted for electors and congressmen Tuesday. The presidential vote in 1896 was 147,615.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—The returns from this state at large indicate that California has gone Republican by 10,-000 to 15,000. The Republicans will elect five congressmen. The city of San Francisco will give at least 7000 plurality for McKinley.

California had no state ticket this year. The vote four years ago was 290,754.

COLORADO.

Denver, Nov. 7.—Returns indicate that Colorado has given Bryan at least 20,000 plurality. The fusion state ticket is probably elected by half that plurality.

In Colorado the fusion of Populists, Free Silverites and Democrats was represented by James B. Orman, Democrat, as candidate for governor. Frank C. Goudy was the Republican nominee. The vote of Colorado in 1896 was 187,840.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Nov. 7.—The chairman of the Republican committee claims the state for McKinley by 40,000.

In Kansas, the Democrats and Populists fused upon a state ticket, with J. W. Breidenthal, a Populist, as leader. The Republican candidate for governor was W. E. Stanley. Kansas gave Bryan in 1896, 171,810; McKinley, 158,541.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Returns from the state and city are very meagre. It is known, however, that the following Democratic congressmen were re-elected: Champ Clark, Ninth district; James Cooney, Seventh; James T. Lloyd, First; Charles F. Cockran, Fourth.

Missouri cast 666,592 ballots in 1896. Alexander M. Dockery, Democrat, and Joseph Flory, Republican, were the candidates for governor this year.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—The returns are coming in very slowly, and from the meagre reports received indications point to a Republican majority in Indiana. A very heavy ballot was cast in the state. W. T. Durbin, Republican gubernatorial candidate, is running very close to the national ticket. Democratic congressmen have been elected in the Second and Third districts, while Republican congressional candidates were successful in the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth districts.

Indiana had a full line of state tickets, including Socialists and Union Reformers. Winfield T. Durbin, Republican, and John W. Kern, Democrat, headed their respective tickets. The last presidential vote of the state was 629,-490.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—McKinley has carried Maryland beyond the shadow of a doubt, the only question to be settled being the size of his majority. Scattering returns indicate an additional surplus of 3500, making his total majority in the state about 10,000. There is no reason to believe that the final figures will vary greatly from those given above. Chairman Van Diver of the Democratic state central committee admits Bryan's defeat in the state. It is also certain that the Republicans have elected four out of six congressmen, while the remaining two will probably be Democratic, although later returns may change this outlook.

Maryland voted for electors and congressmen only. The last presidential vote was 241,523.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—Returns are coming in slowly, owing to the unusually large vote, and the full county and district tickets. There were seven tickets of presidential electors and five state tickets. Figures thus far indicate no material change in the vote of 1896, when McKinley had a plurality of 51,109. McKinley's home county gained 1000.

Ohio elected state officers this year, except governor. McKinley's vote in 1896 was 527,945, and Bryan's 478,517.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Nov. 7.—There has been a veritable Republican landslide in Michigan, and President McKinley has carried the state by a majority variously estimated from 75,000 to 100,000. The entire Republican state ticket has also been elected, although by a smaller majority.

Aaron T. Bliss, Republican, and W. C. Maybury, Democrat, led their respective tickets in Michigan. The total vote of four years ago was 550,578.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Nov. 7.—Returns indicate that Bryan's majority will not be less than 20,000. Seven Democratic congressmen are elected, with the Eighth and Ninth districts in doubt. It is almost certain that the Republicans have carried the Ninth. Democratic State Chairman Simmons is elected as United States senator, to succeed Butler (Pop.), by 49,000.

North Carolina in 1896 gave Bryan 174,-488, and McKinley 155,222. The national ticket and congressmen were voted for Tuesday.

MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 7.—Indications are that Bryan will carry the state by 18,-000; that Foote, Democrat, is elected governor by 10,000, and the entire state Democratic ticket by safe majorities. Friends of Senator Clark have a clear majority in the legislature over the Republicans and Independent Democrats.

Fusionists in Montana voted for J. K. Foote, Democrat, for governor. The Republican nominee was David E. Folsom. The vote of the state in the last presidential election was 54,170.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nov. 7.—Returns thus far give a net Republican gain of 678 for McKinley, which, if it holds good throughout the state, will give McKinley a plurality of from 2000 to 4000. The state ticket is running about the same as the national candidates.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—McKinley carried Bryan's precinct in Lincoln by 102 votes.

Nebraska in 1896 gave Bryan 115,999, McKinley, 111,644.

Mr. Bryan told the newspaper correspondents that he had no statement to make at present.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 7.—National Committeeman Manley estimates that McKinley has carried New York state by 110,000 majority. He concedes New York city to Croker by 15,000. He claims that all the states that went for McKinley in 1896 have been carried, but some of them by a reduced majority.

In 1896 New York gave McKinley 819,-825; Bryan 551,513. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Republican and John B. Stanchfield, Democrat, were the nominees for governor.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 7.—Returns up to this morning continue to show Democratic gains, though both sides still claim the election.

The Democrats of Kentucky supported J. C. W. Beckham for governor, and the Republicans John W. Yerkes. McKinley's vote in 1896 was 218,171; Bryan's, 217,899.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Nov. 7.—It is apparent that Iowa is Republican by 100,000, and a solid delegation of 11 Republicans will be sent to Washington. If this ratio is maintained, and there is little doubt it will be, McKinley's plurality will be 104,-000, the largest on record in the state.

Iowa elected a state ticket from secretary of state down, this year. The vote of Iowa in 1896 was 512,024.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Nov. 7.—Returns thus far show Bryan to have carried the state by a decreased vote. Nashville has gone for Bryan. McKinley carried the city in 1896.

Tennessee cast 310,949 in 1896. J. E. McCall, Republican, and Benton McMillin, Democrat, were candidates for governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Estimates from returns thus far indicate a plurality for McKinley of over 200,000. Pennsylvania's delegation in the next congress will not be less than 24 Republicans to 6 Democrats, as against 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the present congress. M. S. Quay's friends are claiming they will have a majority on joint ballot favorable to his re-election to the United States senate, and the returns would appear to bear out this claim.

Pennsylvania's presidential vote in 1896 was 1,155,427. An auditor and two congressmen-at-large were the only state officers elected this year.

TENNESSEE.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 7.—The Democratic state ticket, headed by Governor Sayers, is elected by a majority in excess of 100,000. The legislature is almost solidly Democratic. It will elect Joseph W. Bailey United States senator, to succeed Horace Chilton. It is estimated that the majority for state electors will not fall short of 175,000, and may go above that figure.

Joseph D. Sayers, Democrat, and R. E. Hanny, Republican, headed the state tickets of Texas. The presidential vote of 1896 was 533,155.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Nov. 7.—Almost complete returns show that New Jersey will give McKinley and Roosevelt 50,000 plurality. The Democrats have only succeeded in carrying four out of 21 counties. They have made a net loss of three members in the upper house of the legislature. The new senate will stand 16 Republicans to 4 Democrats, and the house will contain 44 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

New Jersey did not have a state ticket this year. The presidential vote of the state in 1896 was 335,042.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7.—Returns received thus far give the state to the Republicans by 1200 to 1500.

Peter J. Ford, Democrat, and John Hunn, Republican, were the gubernatorial candidates in Delaware. The total vote at the last presidential election was 37,057.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Partial returns indicate a plurality for McKinley in Illinois that will probably exceed 90,000. Chairman Watson of the Democratic state central committee concedes the state to McKinley by 50,000. Returns also indicate the election of the full Republican state ticket by majorities considerably under the presidential figures. Returns so far indicate that the Republicans have lost two, and possibly three, congressmen in Chicago.

Richard Yates, son of the war governor of Illinois, was the Republican standard bearer this year, and Samuel Alschuler was the nominee of the Democrats for governor. The vote of the state in 1896 was 1,073,845.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Reports from all over the state show a fairly full vote, with the conditions of 1896 but little changed.

In Minnesota the Republican nominee for governor was Samuel F. Van Sant, while the fusionists were led by John Lind, Silver-Republican. The state's previous vote upon electors was 339,127.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—Fusionists and Republicans have not revised their original estimates of the results, the former claiming the state by 2000 for Bryan, and the latter for McKinley by 6000 to 8000.

B. H. Lein, Populist, headed the fusion ticket in South Dakota, and C. N. Herreid the Republican ticket; 81,732 was the popular vote of 1896.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 7.—Indications are that McKinley has carried the state by 8000, and the Republican state ticket is probably elected, while the Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

The Republican vote of West Virginia in 1896 was 104,414; the Democratic, 92,-927. J. H. Holt, Democrat, and A. B. White, Republican, were the party leaders this year.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Nov. 7.—Bryan's majority in Georgia will be about 40,000, which is 28,000 less than that given Governor Candler one month ago. The Georgia delegation to Washington remains solidly Democratic.

The vote of Georgia in 1896 was 114,-423. Electors and congressmen were balloted for Tuesday.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Nov. 7.—Virginia's majority in favor of Bryan is apparently about 20,000. The majorities on the congressional ticket will aggregate more than this. The indications are that certainly nine, and probably all, of the Democratic candidates for congress are elected.

Virginia elected congressmen this year. The last presidential vote of the state was 289,373.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 7.—The result in Florida can be summarized as follows: Bryan's majority over McKinley is 22,-000; Jennings, Democrat, for governor, is elected by 21,000; the state legislature is unanimously Democratic.

NEVADA.

Carson City, Nev., Nov. 7.—Returns are incomplete. Mr. Mills, Republican chairman, concedes the state to Bryan by 300 majority. The Democrats claim it by 2000. The legislature is very close.

WASHINGTON.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 7.—The Democratic central committee concedes the state to McKinley by 5000 to 6000.

Oregon voted for electors only this year. In 1896 her total vote was 95,-430.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Republican estimates give the state to McKinley by 400 majority. The Democratic chairman declines to give figures.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 7.—Returns indicate that Bryan electors have received a majority of 45,000. The Democrats also elect the entire congressional delegation.

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[George Grantham Bain, in New York Herald.]

The fact that Alvord, the note teller who stole $700,000, was not under bond, though he handled tens of thousands of dollars every day, is the subject of comment and of criticism in Washington as well as in New York. It is not known generally outside department circles that there is a force of men at work in Washington which handles every dollar of the millions issued and redeemed by the government who are under no bond. There are safeguards in the Treasurer's office as there are in banks, but more reliance is placed in the honesty of the men who handle the government's cash than in the checks of the elaborate system which controls it. "Wherever money is handled," said Assistant Treasurer Meline, "we come to a point where we must rely on the honesty of the individual. All checks and safeguards have their limit." Mr. Meline was standing in the cashier's office as he said this. He picked up a package of notes of large denomination and dropped it. "We don't look on this as money," he said. "We look on it as so much merchandise."

Mr. Meline has been in the government service more than a quarter of a century. Treasurers change usually once in every four years; but the assistant treasurer and cashier, the tellers and the clerks who handle the millions which Uncle Sam pays out and takes in remain unchanged from year to year. Only death or resignation makes a change in the active force of the Treasurer's office, and when a man goes out another man takes his place in the strict order of promotion for merit. If the civil service reform theory finds a perfect exemplification anywhere it is in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

The cash room is the place where money is paid out direct to all who hold checks on the Treasury. It is a big, well-lighted room, looking very like a bank. There is a gallery from which a secret agent might keep an eye on all the clerks, but it is not intended for this use. In fact, no one watches any one else very closely in the cashier's office of the United States Treasury. There has not been a theft there for 24 years, and there is not an employe there whose word is not good for a million.

The paying teller is William Gibson. He stands at a little grated window and pays out an aggregate of $40,000,000 in a year, all of it in cash. His counter is in the usual wire cage, open to inspection from every side. Money comes to him from the cashier's vault and is issued by the vault clerk on memorandum. Mr. Gibson's signature is good for millions with the vault clerk. Teller Gibson has been in the Treasurer's office since 1865, and has to his record one error in 35 years, that error costing him $200. Paying out $400 on a cheque, he divided a $1,000 package of $20 notes into two parts and gave the larger part to the man at the window. When he discovered the error later the man who presented the cheque was $200 richer. Mr. Gibson had to make it good, and the only way he could have saved himself from loss was by going to Congress for a special relief act.

The Treasurer of the United States does that every little while when there is a shortage in the cash, and Congress always passes the bill. The Treasurer is responsible for Mr. Gibson, as he is for every other employe of his office, and he gives a bond which covers every reasonable possibility of defalcation and theft. More than one Treasurer of the United States has said at the end of his term that he did not envy his successor. In fact, the Treasurer's position is one of the few well-paid offices under the government which is not much sought when there is a change of administration.

Next the window of the paying teller is that of the exchange clerk. Any one can bring money into the treasurer's office and exchange it for fresh bills or for bills of other denominations. The exchange teller keeps $60,000 in change constantly on hand. His chief concern is guarding against counterfeits, which are not infrequently offered by innocent holders. It is said by the secret service people that the exchange teller once accepted a counterfeit $100 bill, which was spotted later in the redemption division, and that the teller made the amount good. This the treasurer's office denies.

The third window in the cash room is the window where the government's own banking business is transacted, and here often $8,000,000 is handled in a day, but much of this is in credits.

Next to Mr. Gibson, the greatest responsibility rests on the keeper of the cash room vault. His name is Quaiffe, and he has constantly in his keeping $170,000,000 in currency. Every dollar of it is complete, with signatures and seals. Mr. Quaiffe, who entered the service of the treasurer in 1865, has charge of all the vaults, including the silver and gold vaults in the basement. His personal charge, however, is the vault in the cash room. Here are kept notes, gold and silver used in the every day business of the government. All the coin is in bags and the paper money in packages of uniform size, strapped and labelled. Mr. Quaiffe once kept account for four years of the amount of money that passed through his hands, and it aggregated $700,000,000. He was personally responsible for this money from the moment it entered his possession until he could show a receipt for it from one of the tellers. Any man in charge of this vault could take several millions without fear of immediate discovery, but it is not to be supposed that the custodian of the government's cash has ever been tempted.

Often quite alone in the vault, Mr. Quaiffe could slip a package of $100,000 into his pocket and no one would be the wiser for many months. The money in the cashier's vault is in bundles, ranged on shelves, assorted according to denominations. Usually these bundles are issued with seals unbroken; but odd amounts are made up from broken packages and piles of coin. The cashier may send a committee into this vault at any minute to count the currency, and this is frequently done. It is also customary to take the business of one of the tellers out of his hands without notice and verify his cash. These are ordinary business precautions.

Down in the basement of the Treasury in the issue division, of which Mr. Sample is chief, is the man who makes up the bundles of money which go eventually into the vault clerk's hands. His is another position in which personal integrity alone stands between the government and the loss of its money. John Barnes held this office for 33 years and died in the harness. For 33 years every dollar printed for the government went into his hands, was packeted by him, sealed and labelled. His salary was $1,400 a year for the 33 years of his service.

John Brown, Mr. Barnes's successor, is a negro who has seen many years of service and is trusted by his employer. He stands in a wire cage, separates the notes into packages of uniform size, puts them through a hand press, which reduces the package to its smallest dimensions, ties, wraps and seals it. Any one can watch him, but there are countless opportunities when the abstraction of a package of notes and the substitution of blank paper would be an easy possibility. The notes go into the vault to "season," and they may not be removed for many months—in fact, the substitution might not be discovered for a year. When John Brown is handling notes of small denominations he puts up only $1,500,000 a day, but the amount might easily be $20,000,000, and in the day of $10,000 notes it might have been 10 times as much.

Every time a new treasurer takes office the cash in the Treasury is counted. This takes months. The counting of the coin in the vaults is by weight, and the bags are put on the scales and taken to and from the vaults by laborers. They and the clerks who supervise the work are not bonded, but the attempts to steal any of this coin have been few and unimportant. Of course there have been thefts from the Treasury. The most famous occurred in 1875, and is known as the Hallock case. Benjamin Hallock was a clerk in the cashier's office.

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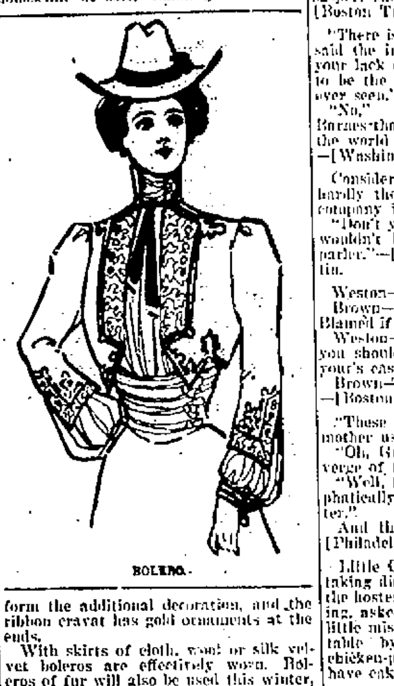
pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

BOLERO OF SATIN CLOTH.

Today's sketch illustrates a bolero of satin cloth, which is short and cut in two points in front, the edges being ornamented by a braided pattern. The square revers and the collar are of panne. The sleeves, decorated like the bolero, are large at the base and are open at the seam, with full undersleeves of mousseline de soie gathered under a ribbon at the wrist. The wrinkled corselet and the full chemisette are of mousseline de soie. Small gold buttons form the additional decoration, and the ribbon cravat has gold ornaments at the ends.



BOLERO.

With skirts of cloth, wool or silk velvet boleros are effectively worn. Boleros of fur will also be used this winter, especially of astrakan.

The skirt perfectly plain or buttoned at the back has disappeared, and now gathers or plaits are employed. The single or double watteau plait is usually seen, but two or three plaits laid underneath are less stiff in appearance. The effect aimed at in all skirts is softness. No rigid lines are allowed, and the ample circumference trails upon the ground, even in the case of tailor-made gowns. This is, of course, extremely inconvenient and has brought about a reaction in large American cities, where women who have much walking to do wear the short, rainy day skirt even when the day is fair, reserving the long skirt for less business-like occasions.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Unquiet meals make ill digestion.—[Shakespeare.

Breakfast.
Oranges.
Wheatena and Cream.
Ham Omelet. Creamed Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Broiled Chicken. Egg Salad.
Butter Cakes. Cereal Coffee.

Dinner.
Pea Soup aux Croutons.
Fried Smelts, Tartare Sauce.
French Fried Potatoes.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Lemon Ice. Camembert Cheese.
Coffee.

Tartare Sauce. Half a pint of mayonnaise dressing, three olives, one gherkin, one tablespoonful of capers. Chop the olives, gherkin and capers very fine, add them to the dressing, and it is ready for use.

ANIMATED HAMMOCKS.

[Pearson's Magazine.]

There is one animal which lives entirely in trees, but is able to maintain its position during slumber without the least exercise of muscular force. This is the sloth, common in the forests of tropical America. Its long claws are so bent that they hook over the branches and allow the creature to hang upside down like an animated hammock. Curiously enough, the hammock appears to be a South American invention, and is universally employed by all the Indian tribes of the Amazons. Perhaps the primitive human dwellers in this region took to sleeping in hammocks after observing the habits of the sloth.

The great ant-eater, which is both a kinsman and a fellow-countryman of the sloth, has an enormous tail, which it uses in a very remarkable manner. I recently saw two of these strange animals lying together asleep, and they had arranged their tails so cleverly that their whole bodies were hidden from view. Moreover, it was evident that this caudal coverlet would afford excellent protection from the weather, for the central solid part of the tails acted as a kind of ridge-pole over the highest part of the sleepers' bodies, so that the long fringes of hair sloped downward on each side like the thatch upon a roof.

Like the sloths, many kinds of bats sleep suspended by their hooked claws without any muscular exertion whatever. Some of the large, fruit-eating bats of the tropics, which do not sleep in holes like the species common in southern latitudes, but which hang suspended to the branches of trees in the open air, adopt a position which it would be difficult to beat for economy and comfort. Gould's fruit-eating bat, common in the warmer parts of Australia, suspends itself upside down by one hind foot, and wraps its body in the tent like folds of its wing membranes, which extend right down to the ankles. Its shoulders, to which the membrane is attached, are hunched up so as to act as eaves to shoot off the rain, and when asleep it draws its head under their shelter and nestles its nose among the warm fur of its chest.

IN THE GARDEN.

[Henry Cleveland Wood, in Ainslee's Magazine.]

One day we made a little tent
Out in the plum-tree's shade;
It was the cutest little tent
That ever we had made.

Beyond the whitewashed garden fence
We heard the people pass,
And now and then a purple plum
Fell softly on the grass.

We had our dolls and little chairs
And dishes in the tent;
The morning slipped away so fast
I don't see how it went.

INTUITION.

[Katharine Pyle, in Harper's Bazar.]

How does it know, this tiny hidden thing,
Within its wilderness of tangled grass,
The hour when summer's languid footsteps pass,
And southward-flying birds are on the wing,
While earth is dumb with August's silencing?
How does it know the time for purplish haze,
Or guess the wondrous transformation scene,
Which sets the field and forest all ablaze?
Yet, in shrill notes, from drowsy ways of green,
Breaking the spell that passing summer sways,
The cricket first proclaims the autumn days.

FANCIES.

Mrs. Neurych (bidding goodby to her guests after her first reception)—I'm so sorry that the rain kept all our best people away!—[Tit-Bits.

Faddy—So Briggs has led Miss Singleton to the altar at last!
Daddy—"Led" is hardly the word. I suspect she was just a little in the lead.—[Boston Transcript.

"There is one thing I like about you," said the intimate friend, "and that is your lack of vanity. You don't pretend to be the greatest actor the world has ever seen."
"No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes thoughtfully, "but I would be, if the world would only come to see me."—[Washington Star.

Considerate. "Bridget, I think it is hardly the thing for you to entertain company in the kitchen."
"Don't ye worry, mum. Shure, an' Oi wouldn't be afther depreivin' ye o' th' parlor."—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Weston—Hello, Brown! How are you?
Brown—Glad to see you, Mr. ——. Blamed if I can think of your name.
Weston—My name is Weston. Funny you should forget it. I remembered your's easily enough.
Brown—Oh, for that matter, so did I.—[Boston Transcript.

"These aren't the kind of biscuits my mother used to make," he said.
"Oh, George," she faltered, on the verge of tears.
"Well, they're not!" he repeated emphatically. "They're enough sight better."
And then the sun came out again.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Little Clara was out with her mother, taking dinner at a neighbor's house, and the hostess, in an attempt to be entertaining, asked her if she liked kittens. The little miss shocked those gathered at the table by looking suspiciously at the chicken-pie, and exclaiming, "I'd rather have cake."—[Tit-Bits.

THE RELATION OF WAGES TO OUTPUT.

[B. Cokrly, in Engineering Magazine.]

While in conversation with me a labor leader cited in support of the Machinists' Union the extraordinary wages received by the locomotive engineers. He seemed to attribute this to the mere fact of organization. He did not seem to recognize the fact that a large number of machinists object to running machine tools at the feeds and speeds which the manufacturer considers necessary to realize a fair return for his investment in the machines. Who ever heard of an engineer deliberately reducing the speed of his engine below the rate at which the railroad company decided it should be run? On the contrary, they accept the speeds cut out for them, and, instead of reducing the efficiency of their machines, under the mistaken notion that it will afford employment to a greater number, with their life in their hand they push them up to the prescribed limit and take a pride in their performance. Such men, in my opinion, richly deserve every dollar they receive. I will admit that organization has contributed to their success, but it is organization of a kind which other unions might copy with profit.

PERSONALS.

....James A. Carr, chairman of the executive committee of the National Agriculture Implement and Vehicle Association, has been elected its president.

....The Baptist Ministers' Aid Society of Kentucky has received a gift of $10,000 worth of Louisville real estate from Caldwell Norton and E. J. Norton of that city, as a memorial to the mother of the donors.

....A statue of Rev. Adin Ballou, writer and reformer, a gift of General W. F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, has been unveiled at Hopedale, Mass. The statue stands in a little park on the site of the preacher's former home.

....Since the assassination of King Humbert the Pope is said to have been very carefully guarded in the Vatican. It was his custom to take the air daily in the Vatican gardens, attended by two guards and one or more prelates, but the number of the guards has now been increased, and the whole demesne is searched thrice daily.

....The heirs of the late Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, founder of the National Geographic Society, and its president down to the time of his death, are to erect a building in Washington for the use of the society. The structure will be a memorial to Mr. Hubbard, and will cost $40,000.

....Bishop Bickersech of Exeter, England, whose retirement at the end of the year was announced, was consecrated with the Bishop of Lincoln in St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of an immense congregation on St. Mark's day, 1885, when Canon Liddon preached his famous sermon on the "Apostolic Succession." Both bishops were nominated by Mr. Gladstone.

....Hon. Isaac Story of Somerville, Mass., was 82 years of age Sunday. Ever since the institution of the police court in that city in 1872, when the town became a city, he has been judge of the police court, and has a reputation all through the state.

....Lord Wolseley, when he is free from his duties as commander-in-chief of the British army, will at once begin preparations for an extensive tour through Canada. He has long had a wish to go over the scenes of his old exploits on the Red River expedition.

TO LET.
Cottage on Kilburn Court,
With modern conveniences. Price $18 per month.
F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

WINE FAKIRS.

Audacious British and Teutonic Imitations of Liquors and Spirits.

[London Mail.]

Never before in the history of the trade have the wine fakir's devices been so numerous and his concoctions so villainous. Never before, too, have his profits been more satisfactory. So long as there is a demand for full-blooded "Burgundies" and "clarets" at, say, six shillings a dozen, that demand will be supplied.

There is a vast difference between fabricated and adulterated wine. The latter is generally pretty easy to deal with. Fabricated wine is far more difficult of detection. Here we have a concoction of a more or less chemical nature, which is designed with the express idea of closely imitating the genuine wine, in color, bouquet and taste. One favorite fabrication consists of 90 per cent of water, 5½ per cent of alcohol and 4½ per cent of tannin. The two last-named ingredients are obtained from the cheapest form of imported raisins.

Another fabrication consists of squeezed grape husks which have already done genuine service in some French wine press. They cost next to nothing to import, are refermented here in England, and their "juice" is eked out with the aid of tartaric acid and molasses. Consequently the maker is enabled to sell his concoction at the ridiculously low price of about 1s. a gallon, and at the same time to make an excellent profit upon the transaction. Much of this beverage first sees the light in or near London. The retailer sells it again at about 2s. 6d. per gallon, or, if bottled and beautifully sealed and cobwebbed, at the considerably enhanced price of, say, sixpence per pint bottle—"Our famous 6s. claret."

A particularly pungent revelation of the beauties of certain British "light wines" was afforded the food preservatives committee by Professor W. H. Corfield. This scientist, who is consulting sanitary adviser to Her Majesty's office of works, stated that he commonly found salicylic acid in these "vintages." Salicylic acid, added for the benefit of his non-scientific hearers, is a slightly acrid, irritating substance, which is much in demand among afflicted people as a corn solvent!

A fabricated sherry, which can be sold at a good profit for 1s. a bottle, is prepared from cider—and more noxious things. "Champagne," which is also better left untouched, is prepared by the wily fabricator.

Whatever the shortcomings of the British wine fakir, and they are many, it is certain that for sheer audacity he must yield the palm to his Teutonic competitors. In the city of Hamburg alone it is possible to purchase imitations of practically every wine and spirit under the sun, at prices before which the British wine fakir must stand aghast.

With spirits, however, the palate is a better guide. A British East India house was recently offered, by Hamburg exporters, whisky at 2s. 11¼d. per dozen case, and brandy at 3s. 10d. This is the sort of poison of which Germany annually supplies upward of a million's worth to the Niger Coast Protectorate. The liquor is the most villainous potato spirit, carefully disguised by strong essences and sham labels.

France is not less culpable. She produces only about 40,000 hectolitres of genuine French brandy, yet she exports about 280,000 hectolitres, in addition to the 2,000,000 consumed in her own land!

During the past few months, however, the consumer of alcoholics has been brought face to face with yet another fearful source for his favorite beverages. Thanks to the energetic researches of Dr. Simonsen of Christiania, it is now possible to produce alcohol from both paper and sawdust.

Huyler's
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE
SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS
Complete External and Internal Treatment $1.25
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to allay itching and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store 321 & 347 Thames Street.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's
Rubber Tires.
J. B. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

A breath of Pine Balsam in every cake.
Harfina SOAP
A Product of Perfect Purity
FOR ROUGH SKIN.
Bicycle riders, golf players and all lovers of outdoor sports who suffer from rough, red and chapped hands can make their hands comfortable and give a healthy appearance to the skin by using Harfina Soap. This perfect soap is made from pure vegetable oils. Being medicated, it destroys disease germs, keeps the pores open and makes the skin soft and velvety. No other soap so effective for purifying and beautifying the complexion. The only preventive of pimples and blackheads. Used by physicians for bath, sick room and nursery.
25c. Cakes at leading drug stores, or 3 cakes, 65c. Mailed by Philo Hay's Specialties Co., 22 Lafayette St., Newark, N.J.

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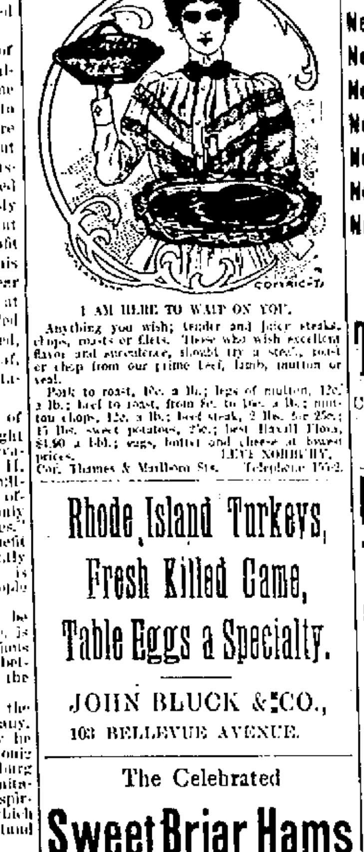
quickly at home by an invisible ear-phone. It helps ears as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain, self-adjusting. Used and endorsed by physicians. Write J. H. DIXON, 22 Lafayette St., Newark, N.J., for 48 page book of testimonials. **FREE**

PROVISIONS.



I AM HERE TO WAIT ON YOU.
Anything you wish; tender and juicy steaks, chops, roasts or filets. Those who wish excellent flavor and succulence, should try a steak, roast or chop from our prime beef, lamb, mutton or veal.
Pork to roast, 10c. a lb.; legs of mutton, 12c. a lb.; beef to roast, from 8c. to 16c. a lb.; mutton chops, 12c. a lb.; beef steak, 2 lbs. for 25c.; 15 lbs. sweet potatoes, 25c.; best Haxall Flour, $4.50 a bbl.; eggs, butter and cheese at lowest prices. LEVI NORBURY.
Cor. Thames & Mallbone Sts. Telephone 150-2.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.
JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
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The Celebrated
Sweet Briar Hams
FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.
F. B. Coggeshall,
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MICHAEL'S
Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
Pates en Croute,
Mauviettes, Financiere
Callie, etc.
—AT—
Sea Side Market.

80 per cent Save
By the use of the
Kern Incandescent Gas Burner.
Perfect combustion, perfect mixture, no black mantles, no chimneys to break; excels electricity in quality and cost of running. Note what we do with the new Kern Burner.
No. 0 consumes 5-10 cu. ft. gas per hr.; 30 c. power
No. 1 consumes 1 cu. ft. gas per hr.; 40 c. power
No. 2 consumes 2 cu. ft. gas per hr.; 80 c. power
No. 3 consumes 3 cu. ft. gas per hr.; 120 c. power
We want to place these burners in your house on trial, warranting the above results. Don't fail to examine. Sole agents for Newport.
The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.
19—23 BROADWAY.
Get a little book that shows cuts of, and tells you all about it.

Arctic Ice Co.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in natural and artificial ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS.
New Smyrna Figs.
New California Apricots.
New California Prunes.
New California Seeded Raisins, "Blue Ribbon Brand."
New California Soft Shell English Walnuts.
New Self-Raising Biscuit Flour.
New Self-Raising H.O. Buckwheat.
New H. O. Pancake Flour.
New Maple Syrup.
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
New Velvet Molasses Candy.
New Jellies and Jams.
New Mince Meat.
New Orange Marmalade.
New Honey Dew Sugar Peas.
New Canned Beets, etc.
—AT—
The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Here Are Two Bargains:
Extra Large California
PRUNES
5 lbs. for 25c.
Daisy Brand
SWEET CORN
$1 per dozen.
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

Just arrived. Another lot of
BUCKWHEAT
Self-raising and the plain.
We are still selling our own brand of
Coffee.
5 lb. cans for $1.00
2 lb. cans for .40
1 lb. cans for .25
Try it. The best coffee on earth for the money.
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PHIL. STEVENS,
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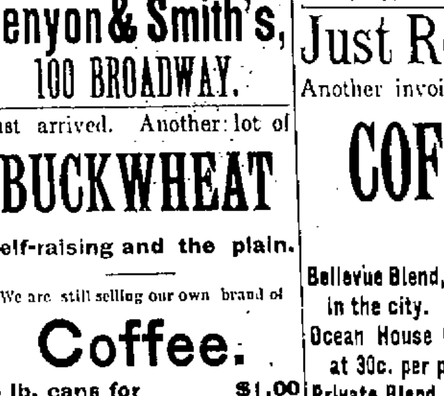
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Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers.
Horse and Stable Supplies.
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Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works,
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

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New Goods Today.
3 lbs. Fancy Oolong Tea, $1.00
5 lbs. Good Butter, 1.00
5 doz. Eggs, 1.00
Best Haxall Flour, bbl. $5; bag, .65
New Prunes, 3 lbs. .25
New Buckwheat, pkge. .12
Fancy N. O. Molasses, gal. .50
—AT—
WASHINGTON MARKET,
465 Thames Street.
Thomas W. Lyons & Co.

Apples. Apples. Apples.
AND
Potatoes. Potatoes. Potatoes.
One car of each in today and my prices are always the lowest.
—AT—
James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Market.
250 THAMES STREET.

New California Soft-Shell WALNUTS.
Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

Just Received
Another invoice of
COFFEE!
Consisting of
Bellevue Blend, the best 25c. coffee in the city.
Ocean House Coffee, very fancy, at 30c. per pound.
Private Blend, consisting of pure Arabian Mocha and best Java, at 35c. per pound.
Some of the Finest
SULTANA RAISINS,
at 2 pounds for 25c.
—AT—
J. H. Brierley's
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.

ESTABLISHED 1814.
AN EXCELLENT ROASTED MARACAIBO COFFEE
Of the very best quality at 32c; 5 1-4 lbs. for $1.
My Celebrated B. & M. Coffee
(Suits everyone) at 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c, 10 lbs. at 29c.
FANCY TABLE BUTTERS.
P. E. Sharpless' "Quinton" "Sweet Butter
C. SHERMAN & CO.
Telephone 351-2.

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28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

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News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

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The Newport Journal contains the last matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as new.

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five lines of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about cost—all three cents. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if a bid metals "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisements in the daily and weekly papers give the advantage of distinct classes of readers, as persons reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has the most modern printing press and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

It was a great election—great in its proportions and great in its results. Never before have so many millions of American citizens between sunrise and sunset gone to the polls, throughout the length and breadth of this vast land, and cast their ballots for the chief executive of the nation; and the very thought of this simultaneous choice of a ruler by so mighty an army of freemen is inspiring alike in its scope and its portent. In its outreach also the election is no less full of deep and weighty significance. It settles some questions finally and decisively, and settles them, as we believe, rightly; it elegates effectively of certain issues which have been long before the people, and places others on a proper and safe basis; it removes many doubts and uncertainties, and leaves the country in a position whence it can go forward in perfect of a definite and well considered policy, with the moral and political support of the great body of the people back of it.

Though the choice of McKinley and Roosevelt had been so clearly forecast during the progress of the campaign, to the minds of all not clouded by partisan prejudice, as to be largely discounted in advance of the actual event, yet the definite announcement of the result of the election brings a feeling of relief and a sense of security to the sober, thinking portion of the nation which is especially grateful. It is, after all, but the recording of the deliberate, matured, dispassionate judgment of the people that they could not afford as a nation to exchange the conservative, statesmanlike and safe certainties of the McKinley administration and the Republican party policies for the radical, demagogical and dangerous possibilities of a Bryan regime on the Democratic platform as promulgated. It does not by any means indicate that a majority of the voters approve all that the President and the party which he represents have done or propose to do on all the great questions now before the nation for settlement, but it does very surely mean that as between that line of action and the program presented by the Democratic party and its candidate a majority unhesitatingly prefers the former. The nation has made the safe choice between the alternatives offered, even though it thereby falls far short of realizing much that it would like to have attained under better and more ideal conditions.

With regard to the local contest for the mayoralty, it is unnecessary for the Daily News to say that the election of Mr. Garretson, even by a narrow margin of votes, affords it great gratification. We have long believed that when the people should awake fully to the necessities and the demands of the situation, and should arouse themselves to exercise the power which they hold in their hands, the city could and would have a change of administration, and that only under such conditions was such a change possible of attainment. This the people have now done, and in the face of the full force of the open opposition of the enemy, backed by the secret support of many who posed as friends and should have been counted as such; they have won a victory. It is a victory for good government, for municipal reform, for the enforcement of law and order, and for decency in civic administration. It is a victory which means the breaking of the combine which has so long held control in the municipality, and as such should mean the dawning of a day of purer politics and a more liberal, progressive and business-like conduct of affairs by the city government. It is a victory upon which the News congratulates heartily the citizens who have achieved it, and upon which they may well congratulate themselves.

Along the same lines of purpose and of action was fought the battle for aldermen and councilmen in the several wards. At the polls the good work begun in the primaries was emphatically ratified and confirmed, and the result is the choice of a City Council measurably free from the baleful influences of the combine, and which should be able to act in harmony and support of the new chief executive in his efforts for the enforcement of the laws and the promotion of the interests of the community along advanced lines of progress and enterprise.

It was indeed a great election.

DANGEROUS HAZING.

It is encouraging to hear that in the two hours' fight that waged about the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College the women students among the Freshmen were not molested by the Sophomores, and still have unbroken noses and uncracked bones. Among the 85 men of the two classes there is said to be not one without injury. Blood flowed like water, and several of the faculty in attempting to stay the scrimmage got black eyes and painful flesh wounds. The battle raged right royally, despite police and professors, and continued from 11 o'clock through the mystic midnight hour. At 1 o'clock the last of the Freshmen was overpowered and bound by the victorious Sophomores. This is the year of modified hazing, we have been assured. It would be interesting to know what would have happened if the Cleveland students had indulged in real unmodified hazing.

POPULARITY OF RUMMAGE SALES.

Rummage sales are simply taking possession of the country without regard to politics or religion. It has been predicted that they would soon wear themselves out through too much popularity, but as long as rummage can be collected it can be sold, and the benevolent women who organize sales for charity know when they have a good thing, as this has proved to be. There are many thousand houses in the land who think of next spring's housecleaning with relief, on account of the clearance from presses and chests of a few million garments and articles that had to be turned over every season, and were worth less than nothing where they were. Now they have been turned over once for all to those who find a value in them.

The taxpayers discriminated very wisely in their action on the two propositions presented by the City Council and voted upon yesterday. They gave their approval to the one which proposes an expenditure of $15,500 for the construction of a brick hose tower for the use of the fire department. This project was deemed a necessity and the sum asked a reasonable one. The other proposition authorized an expenditure of a very much larger amount of money for a definite highway improvement. The voters evidently felt that, while the improvement might be desirable, the present is not the proper time to make it, and doubtless many thought the appropriation asked for excessive when the general benefits to be derived from the improvement is considered.

The English president of the Cuban Central Railway Company has made a report to the English shareholders, which is most encouraging as to the prospects of peace and prosperity for our island ward. Special mention is made of the stimulus to the Cubans given by the example of the energy and capacity of the Americans who have engaged in business enterprises in Cuba. There are golden hopes held out that the island is destined to be one of the richest and most productive spots on the face of the globe, when once a stable government has been established under the auspices of this country. A general industrial revival is inevitable as soon as matters are settled.

There were 100,000 business men who marched in the rain in New York last Saturday, and had their procession sneered at by Mr. Croker as "a fizzle in a drizzle." Today they may be allowed to think that the influence of the splendid turnout of those representing brains and thrift was wide-felt, and that the tramp of four miles through the wet helped largely in piling up the overwhelming majority for President McKinley.

The Republicans have won everything worth winning, the Presidency, a clear majority in the House of Representatives, and the control of legislatures which will elect United states Senators and give a controlling vote in the upper branch of Congress. The party seems to be able to do almost anything except elect its candidates for mayor in a majority of the cities of Rhode Island. Why is this?

A Springfield artist has come back from a visit to Ireland, and exhibits among his other sketches made there a painting of the home of the ancestors of President McKinley. It is a fair scene in the Emerald Isle, with a quaint stone farmhouse and covered hay ricks and old trees and lush sod, and is calculated to make many an Irish heart homesick.

The Chicago ladies refuse to follow the example of their sisters in New York and evoke their influence in preventing the exhibition of half-nude wax figures in show windows of shops. They agree that these shock their artistic taste but doubt that they can be deteriorating to the morals, because they are such very poor art. The implication would be that the finer the art the more immoral it is.

Such accidents as that on steamship St. Paul increase one's feeling of safety at sea when on an ocean liner of late build and almost unsinkable, as these modern vessels are proving. With a propeller gone, a broken shaft and a crushed engine the St. Paul came into her berth with no more delay than that often caused by a stormy crossing.

And the country settles down for a smooth glide in the same straight well-greased groove of the last years. The danger has been happily avoided of finding ourselves bumping along on wheels over a corduroy road, with the man holding the reins too busy looking at the scenery to even remember to use oil and prevent hot-boxes.

Hiram Crook of Dan Brook, Oneida county, N. Y., is the last survivor of the pensioners of the war of 1812. He celebrated his one hundredth birthday last April, and is said to look as if he might draw his $8 a month for some years to come yet.

"Defeated but not discouraged" says Richard Croker, and Eugene Debs expresses himself as "in this fight until the end of my life." If they are happy so holding on, it is well and seems to be harmless.

New England shows a relaxation in her allegiance to sound Republican principles. Every one of these states gave a decreased plurality for the Republican ticket.

Why not discontinue the use of the fire alarm to give the correct time of day, for it is utterly valueless. If one should attempt to regulate his watch by it the effort would give him nervous prostration.

Bryan is reported to have said that he will never again be a candidate for the Presidency. And he said it before the election, too.

It is to be another chapter in the old book, and not the opening of a new volume in the history of the nation.

Bryan is beaten, although he headed three tickets to McKinley's one.

The old proverb is still true: It is a long lane which has no turning.

It won't happen again for four whole years.

Did you vote—and did you vote right?

The country is safe.

WAR WIRE.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The manufacture of barbed wire is certainly one industry that has thrived on war and rumors of war," said a traveling man who claims to have sold enough of the product to fence in half a dozen states. "It is only things or four years ago that its value as an 'entanglement' for military purposes began to be generally recognized," he continued, "and since then the demand has increased until at present none of the factories are able to come anywhere near filling their orders. Oddly enough, Spain was the first big customer of the American makers. It bought hundreds of tons for use in Cuba before Uncle Sam took a hand in the fracas, and the famous 'trocha' which General Weyler ran clear across the island consumed enough of the material to have equipped every ranch in the whole Southwest. That trocha was probably the most insatiable devourer of barbed wire on record. The principal feature was a double line of fence, carrying eight strands to begin with, and four extra as a sort of laganappe. The latter were not stretched taut from post to post, but were twined in loose loops around the others and twisted in and out in such a manner as to offer a formidable obstacle to cutting.

"'War wire,' as it is called colloquially at present, is a distinct product, and differs materially from that used for ordinary fencing. The cheapest quality of drawn iron is employed, because it is not expected to stand for any length of time, and the barbs are longer, sharper and closer together. The plans of every modern fortification include elaborate 'entanglements' covering all the approaches, and as such obstructions could hardly be left standing in time of peace the material for their construction is simply stored away, ready for immediate use. In a thoroughly scientific entanglement the wires are not stretched in any particular order, but are put down in an erratic criss-cross which could not be removed without making a fresh cut every few yards. I am told that the German army has a system of grappling hooks worked by traction engines, which are supposed to be able to snatch out a whole acre of wire small at one swoop; but the efficiency of the scheme remains to be tested."

FEATURES OF THE KINDERGARTEN IN JAPAN.

[Washington Star.]

The kindergarten has gone to Japan, with other Western ideals of education, and nowhere else in the world does this most interesting method of child instruction attain the same picturesqueness. It was introduced by some of the missionaries, but the Japanese have accepted its principles and ideas with enthusiasm, and the foreign teachers meet with the intelligent cooperation of Japanese parents. Several training schools have been founded, and have opened up a new field of work to Japanese women, for the girl graduates have established kindergartens of their own. In Tokio, Kioto, Osaka and Kobe kindergarten societies have been formed, which publish a periodical in Japanese.

If the kindergarten appeals to mature Japanese minds it is still more attractive to the children themselves. Their intellects are just as keen as those of children in the West, and they often take a greater delight in the work, which involves colors and their combinations, for every Japanese child is born with artistic instincts, and everything in the kindergarten naturally appeals to him.

Whether a person is fond of children or not, he could watch the operation of a Japanese kindergarten day after day without tiring. The babies begin to troop in in the morning at 9 o'clock. The kindergarten generally consists of two or three square rooms, with "tatami" (straw mats) on the floor. The Japanese never wear their shoes when they enter a house to walk over this matting, so it is always spotlessly clean. In their own homes they kneel on cushions on the floor, but in the kindergarten they have the same little chairs and tables, marked into squares, which we use in this country. Leaving their "geta," or wooden shoes, in a stand made for the purpose just outside the door, they enter in their little white "tabi" (socks) and bow very low to the teachers before running to their places. Japanese politeness is inculcated when a child begins to crawl, and as soon as he can stand he is taught to make a bow, so Japanese children of all ages will make a deep obeisance when occasion demands—and that is very often with gravity and unconsciousness, when an American boy would find himself covered with confusion.

There is one fascinating occupation which Japanese children have in the kindergarten denied to boys and girls of other climates. This is the raising of silk worms and finally winding the silk from their own cocoons. A great feature of the Japanese kindergarten, like all others, is the custom of having a mass of growing, blooming flowers in each window. The children love these passionately.

When the last game has been played and the last march around the room over the soft "tatami" is finished the children bow ceremoniously to their teachers again, and then rush off full of spirits to greet whoever is waiting for them, putting on their outside garments, called "haori," and their wooden "geta," in which they trudge home, the older ones to finish out the day with out-door games such as kite flying, in season, or stilt walking, called "bamboo horse," which is always a source of joy to the young Japanese boy.

MEN AND MONKEYS.

According to a New Theory the Former Existed First.

[London (Standard.]

Sensitive persons who object to being confronted with their poor relations may find comfort in the theory advanced by Professor Klaatsch of Heidelberg University, who says we are no longer bound to believe that man is descended from apes. The mystery of evolution has been cleared up, the search for the missing link is rendered futile by the learned doctor's discovery of the proper significance of a muscle in the upper part of the thigh. The short strand, as one part of this is called, is attached to the fibula, and is fitted with a special nerve. After years of investigation Herr Klaatsch has convinced himself that this "short strand" is a rudimentary form of a muscle common to a considerable number of mammals, such as marsupials, carnivores and many rodents—in fact, it is very frequently present but only anthropoid apes and prehensile-tailed American monkeys possess it in the same modified condition as man. Some climbing creatures indeed have entirely lost it, such as the lemurs of the Old World. That indicates that the muscle cannot be serviceable for life on trees, its modification being the result of disuse when the progressive creature began to walk upright. Thus it is an inheritance, common indeed to man and apes, but derived from some remote mammalian ancestor. So far from proving the ape to be father of the man, it suggests the contrary view. Both can claim a common ancestry in some longest-extinct mammalian form, but that is all. Though the savants may be right in inferring, from the fragmental remains of the Javan Pithecanthropus, that is was either the most man-like of apes or the most ape-like of men, the creature does not supply the missing link in a pedigree beginning in a simian and ending in homo sapiens.

The professor also tells us that the existing apes are for the most part degenerate forms. Are we, then, to reverse the line of pedigree and declare that an old-time self-indulgent race of men has degenerated into apes, as little Tom was taught, according to the "Water Babies"? But to check any human conceit which he may seem to have encouraged, Herr Klaatsch informs us that it is quite wrong to consider man, as a mammal, the most perfectly developed in every way. That is not true of his teeth and limbs; only in the matter of brain is he facile princeps. Well, it is a relief to get this admitted, and as for the other organs we concede much to animals which have to get their living by cracking nuts or gnawing bones; we do not profess to leap like tigers, run like deer or climb like gibbons. In all these we grant the advantage to the savage, and are aware that accidentals or nearly toothless being is to be the ultimate result of civilization.

But is not the professor building up a very large superstructure on a rather small base? His argument, though it comes to a different conclusion, reminds one of the famous controversy in which Huxley and Owen once figured, as to whether the ape did or did not possess a small structure called a hippocampus in its brain, for on that depended whether or no the ape was the "long-lost brother" of man. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the professor has proved more than the most thorough-going evolutionist is ready to grant. The latter does not assert, so far as we know, that man is descended from a gorilla, or a chimpanzee, or an orangoutang. He holds, rather, that, as sometimes happens in the social scale, one branch of a family has greatly risen, while all the others have remained children of Gibeon. Charles Darwin stated this quite clearly in "The Descent of Man," and it is still generally accepted. As an evolutionist, he admitted a kinship between all mammals, since their pedigrees had a common origin. Sometimes the parting had been very remote, sometimes more recent. The platyrhine and catarhine monkeys are cousins of a distant degree, while man is a nearer one of the latter, but nothing like a cousin-german. In fact, to an evolutionist it would seem strange for ancestors to be flourishing side by side with their offspring, for nature works very slowly and will not be hurried over the origin of a species.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES IN CHINA.

[R. E. Speer, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

The University of London a few years ago admitted to its initial examinations about 1,100 students, and passed one-half. There are four different examinations in the Chinese university. The first is for the degree of "Budding Genius," corresponding to our B.A.; this examination is held in every prefecture. The second is for the degree of "Promoted Scholar," or M. A., and is held in each provincial capital; Li Hung Chang has never advanced beyond this degree. The third is for "Fit for Office," a sort of D.C.L. or LL.D. The fourth is for admission to the Hanlin Academy, or "Forest of Pencils," which makes the successful scholar one of the great men of the empire. Each degree is open only to the men who have won the lower degrees. The lowest is open to anyone. "A man of talent," as Dr. Martin says, "may raise himself from the humblest ranks to the dignity of viceroy or premier." No land can be more democratic than China.

In each provincial capital is an examination hall. It consists of long rows of cells open at the end, and just large enough to hold a scholar with his bedding, teapot and food. There are 12,000 cells in the Canton Hall. A great wall surrounds the grounds, and at the end is the hall where the officials sit. The candidates are all admitted at the same time, assigned to their cells, and the gates are sealed. If a student dies, as often happens, his body is put out through a small hole in the wall. Each examination lasts 24 hours. Then the students are released for two days, only to return for two more stages. A paper with blots or defacements is thrown out. Such innocent questions as this are proposed to them: "The art of war arose under Hwangti, 4,400 years ago. Different dynasties have since that time adopted different regulations in regard to the use of militia or standing armies, the mode of raising supplies for the army, etc. Can you state these briefly?" The men who pass these examinations are a lot of pedants, and as the desert and mediæval as the patriarchs.

DON'T DODGE.

[New York Tribune, Nov. 6.]

Dodging is cowardly. It bespeaks weakness of mind and infirmity of will and fear to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. It is a shallow sophistry to say one will not choose between two evils, but will dodge them both; for every honest and rational man knows the choice is not between two evils, but between good and evil. It is a monstrous egotism to say one will not vote for the nation's welfare because he does not like some man who is identified with it; for that is to rank personal likes and dislikes above the general good. On no conceivable ground is vote dodging to be justified. On all true grounds it is to be and is condemned.

Don't dodge! Vote! Spend a few minutes at the polling place, fulfilling your duty as a citizen and a sovereign. Vote for national honor, for the old flag, for an honest dollar and for an honest judiciary. Then go driving or running or golfing, as you please. But first of all, vote! Be a citizen, not a dodger; be a man, not a coward. Don't dodge! Vote!

ADVANTAGE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

[New York Post.]

While a good deal is to be said against the system of choosing a President through an electoral college, it has one immense advantage over that of popular vote in enabling the result to be known promptly. In 1880 Garfield polled only about 10,000 more ballots in the whole country than Hancock, and in 1884 Cleveland but 23,000 more than Blaine, and it was weeks after election day before it was known which candidate would prove to have a plurality of the popular vote, whereas it was clear how the electoral college would stand on the day after the voting in 1880, and by the second day in 1884. Four years ago it was apparent from the returns long before midnight of election day that Bryan was beaten, and the next morning everybody accepted the result except Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee, who claimed Bryan's success without the slightest warrant. It is difficult to exaggerate the value to the nation of a system which enables the result to be known within a few hours after the election is over, even if the popular vote be very close.

WEAK NERVES MADE STRONG!

Specks Before the Eyes--Dizziness---Nervous Exhaustion.

From overwork, worry or other causes men and women use themselves up, strength and energy are all gone, the nerves are weak and a complete collapse takes place. It is for just such cases as this that Old Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills are made. They cure the most obstinate cases of nervous prostration, nervous exhaustion, specks before the eyes, trembling, nervous insomnia, nervous headache, fluttering of the heart, nervous spells in which you surely think you are going to die, paralysis, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, as tired in the morning as when you went to bed, and all nerve troubles. Old Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills for Weak, Worn-out, Nervous People restore the nerve centres, and make new, rich blood, giving a rosy cheek for the pale, bloodless face, stimulate the ambition and restore the confidence in one's self.

Sold at drug stores, $1 per box; 6 boxes, sufficient to cure most obstinate cases, $5; and by EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ, 176 Thames St., or sent direct from laboratory, prepaid, on receipt of price.

FREE TREATMENT.

To prove the merits of our remedies we will send by mail a five days' treatment, with medical advice, free of charge, on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage and expense. Send for trial treatment today. Address HALLOCK DRUG CO., 110 Court st., Boston, Mass.

Nerve Power

Strong, Steady Nerves Depend Upon Rich Blood

The Great Blood Enricher and Nerve Tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Strong nerves are essential for success in business. It is the man of good physical health and well balanced mental powers, the man of calm judgement, the "nervy" man, who is sure to make good bargains, conduct business on a paying basis, and achieve success in life. Steady nerves are also needed by busy housewives, teachers students. Feed the nerves upon pure, rich blood, and you will not be nervous. To have rich blood and strong, steady nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of tired, nervous men and women have found health, strength and happiness in this good medicine. It is the true nerve tonic, giving natural strength to the nerves by feeding them upon nourishing blood.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Rain tonight; Thursday fair, colder in the interior; fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly by Thursday morning.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Probably light rain tonight; Thursday fair and colder; southwest to west winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A weak disturbance which developed over the central Mississippi valley during yesterday has moved northeastward and this morning is central over the Lake region. It is causing generally cloudy weather with light rains in that section, but is moving rapidly and will pass off over the St. Lawrence valley during tonight. In other sections of the country the weather continues fair and generally clear. The temperature continues warm for the season in the Middle states and New England. At 8 o'clock it was 46 at Boston, New York 52, Washington 48, Atlanta 44, Jacksonville 70, New Orleans 62, Chicago 34, Denver 34, San Francisco 50.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	54	60	60
Barometer,	29.98	29.96	29.88
Wind.	S W	S W	S E
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 25 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 31 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 01 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 11 m
High water ..... 7 h 14 m; 19 h 45 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 26 m
Sun sets ..... 15 h 30 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 59 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 04 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 13 m
High water ..... 8 h 18 m; 20 h 35 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 27 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 29 m
Moon rises ..... 18 h 59 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 02 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 15 m
High water ..... 8 h 52 m; 21 h 20 m

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 28 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 28 m
Moon rises ..... 20 h 62 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 0 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 17 m
High water ..... 9 h 45 m; 22 h 30 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, November 13, 21 h 33 m, E.
New Moon, November 22, 2 h 17 m; E.
First Quarter, November 29, 12 h 35 m; E.
Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 33 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Woman; 7th page.
Wanted—Cashier; 7th page.
Lost—Pocketbook; 7th page.
Cars—Holiday Editions; 8th page.
Bank Stocks at Auction; 8th page.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; 7th page.
Simon Hart—Now Ready; 8th page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Furniture; 1st page.
Harlena Soap for Rough Skin; 3d page.
Brown's Market—Turkeys, etc.; 5th page.
Barney—"Watch This Space;" 8th page.
James A. Eddy—Apples, etc.; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolate; 3d page.
Newport Horses Society—Notice; 8th page.
Chase & Sanborn's Package Tea; 6th page.
Wanted—Situation as Second Man; 7th page.
Lost—Package Containing Laundry; 7th page.
Portsmouth—Horse, Wagons, etc., at Auction; 8
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.—50 per cent Save; 3d p.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

Two-Tenement Property.

We offer for sale, in central location, near Cranston avenue, a two-tenement property, with stable, at $4,500. Rents for $410.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Daniel C. Watson and George W. Gardner of Jamestown is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against said firm should present them at once to Benjamin F. Gardner, trustee, and all persons indebted to said firm must make payment to him without delay.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
GEORGE W. GARDNER.

Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 1, 1900.

Newport Dorcas Society.

The weekly meetings of the Dorcas Society, for sewing, will be resumed

Friday, Nov. 9, at the Trinity Guild House,

High street. It is desired that all interested in the work for the poor will meet to sew from 2 to 4 P. M.

Good several hand clothing may be sent to the rooms on Fridays, at that time. Cash donations gratefully acknowledged by the treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, 12 Clarke street.

INSTRUCTION.

Evening Class in Business Writing

Begins Oct. 9. Called 7 P. M., out at 8. Term, (15 lessons) only $6. Both sexes. Office now open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M., and daily, 9 to 4.

A. M. STEED, M. Accts.,
4 Washington Square.
Residence, 14 Everett Street.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

To Let, Two Superior Tenements, One on Powel avenue, Kay street end, at $240 a year; furnace heat, bathroom, etc.; some eight rooms—perfect for a family.

One on Central court, off Bell street, at $252 a year—also with all modern accommodations.

OFFICE, 124 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Hours: 9 morning till 6 evening.
Telephone No. 320.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE WINTER.

First-class houses from 15 November, 1900, to 15 May, 1901, for $250 up to $600—in the "HILL" district, and other excellent localities.
(Apply at Mr. Taylor's office.)

DIED.

HONEY—In New York, 6th inst., Mary, wife of Samuel H. Honey of this city.
THOMAS—In Boston, 6th inst., Martha Frances, widow of William H. Thomas of Newport, and sister of Stephen S. Vars.
ISHOFF—In Fall River, 5th inst., George M. Ishoff, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, aged 36 years.
CUNNEEN—In Fall River, 5th inst., James E., son of Thomas F. and the late Catherine Cunneen, aged 23 years.
BALE—In Block Island, 29th ult., Nathaniel Bale, in his 81st year.
ANTHONY—In Providence, 6th inst., John M. Anthony, in his 70th year.
BAXTER—In Providence, 6th inst., Edmund Baxter.
WILMARTH—In Providence, 5th inst., William L. Wilmarth, in his 70th year.
KENYON—In Providence, 6th inst., Sarah E., wife of Clark C. Kenyon, in her 67th year.
CUSHING—In Providence, 6th inst., Perry Barney Cushing, in his 77th year.
HILL—In Providence, 6th inst., William Hill, in his 67th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 194 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

A Bargain in a Farm.

I have a 33-ACRE farm in Middletown with a complete set of farm buildings which I can sell at the very low figure of $4,000. Can easily pursue with moderate mortgage at 5 per cent. Do not lose this opportunity of securing a rare bargain in farm property. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, agent.

Small Farms for Sale.

One of 4½ ACRES and good buildings, about 4 miles from Newport line, on the East Main road and known as Almy place.

One of 3 ACRES and good buildings, situate on Aquidneck avenue, almost 2½ miles from Newport.

One of 6 ACRES and buildings, situate on Paradise avenue, about 2½ miles from Newport.

Mr. Hazard would be pleased to show either of the above to intending purchasers.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 350.

GRAIN,

HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh, Howard R. Peckham.)

TELEPHONE 268.

FOR SALE.

Firewood for Sale.

Firewood from building now being torn down will be sold cheap. T. Sanways, 114 long wharf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 351 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William C. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

Two-masted Fishing Boat,

26-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, R. I., Oct. 30, 1900. Sealed proposals in triplicate, for completing 2 single sets Officers' Quarters, 1 N. C. O. Quarters and 1 Barracks at Fort Greble, R. I., will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 5, 1900. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be inclosed "Proposals for completing buildings, Fort Greble, R. I." H. P. YOUNG, Q. M. 10-30-1900.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23, 1900. There will be sold at Public Auction at Newport, R. I., the two-masted schooner "Surveyor," and at Fort Adams, R. I., 24 tons of Junk and Scrap Iron. Sale at 10 A. M., Nov. 28, 1900. Terms cash. Information furnished on application. GEO. W. GOETHALS, Maj. Engrs. 11-3-1900.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames Street

ROOM 26.

OFFICIAL FIGURES 32.

Garrettson Declared Elected Mayor by That Plurality.

Changes Made by the Aldermen's Count Were Unimportant.

The board of aldermen met this morning as a board of canvassers, to count the votes cast on the city ticket at the election yesterday. There were present Mayor Boyle, all the members of the board, City Clerk Stevens, City Solicitor Brown, Darius Baker, as counsel for the Republican city committee; Clark Burdick, R. M. Franklin, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., W. G. Landers, Sidney Harvey, Max Levy, A. C. Titus and others.

Mr. Baker, speaking for the Republican city committee, asked if the board would take the same method of making the count for mayor that was used when Mr. Coggeshall ran; that is, to have the mayoralty vote counted separate from the other ticket. This was agreed to and the First ward package was brought out. Mayor Boyle called the ballots, Alderman O'Neill checked. W. G. Landers and Sidney Harvey sat on either side of Alderman O'Neill, one watching the checking and the other the calling, and several of the others present watched as much of either as they could. The rest of the board of aldermen sat around and enjoyed a vacation.

Whenever a ballot supposed to be defective was picked up, Mayor Boyle handed it to City Solicitor Brown, who held it until all the ballots had been gone through. Then the city solicitor and Mr. Baker looked at the ballots laid aside, and the city solicitor ruled on their legal standing. In nearly every case the two lawyers agreed, once in a while they failed to agree, and once or twice the board of aldermen, after viewing disputed ballots, decided that if one was rejected the other should be, as they were so nearly alike that they could see no reason for treating them differently.

The lawyers were inclined to be supersensitive about "distinguishing" marks and several ballots were ruled out as having such marks when it was apparent that the voter had started to make a cross and owing to the pencil marking faintly had made a second attempt, pressing harder on the pencil and making a blacker mark. It was this fine distinction that caused most of the difference between the wardens' and the official counts. It was evident throughout, just as it was last night, that unusual care had been taken by the wardens and clerks to have their count as nearly correct as possible, and they agreed as essentially with the official figures as any two counts well can.

In the First ward Garrettson lost 4 and Boyle lost 1, in the Second, Garrettson lost 1 and Boyle's count remained as it was, in the Third Garrettson lost 7 and Boyle lost 3, in the Fourth Garrettson gained 1, and in the Fifth Boyle lost 3 and Garrettson gained 1. Net result—Boyle lost 7, Garrettson lost 10. Boyle's net gain in all the wards, 3, giving Garrettson a plurality of 32.

When the Fourth ward package was opened the inside certificate was not found and the city clerk, who was in his office, was called up. He remembered that when the returns and ballots were turned over to him, about 3:45 this morning, he was given this certificate, which had been unintentionally left out of the sealed package. It was found in the vault and turned over to the board.

It took about 40 minutes to count a ward. The Third was finished at 12 o'clock and the Fifth at 1:10, when the result was announced and the board of aldermen took a recess until 2:30 for dinner. After dinner the board will begin the official count of the ballots, other than the vote for mayor, and will probably finish these some time tomorrow. The official figures of the mayor's vote are as follows:

	Wards 1	2	3	4	5	Total
F. P. Garrettson,	452	608	525	355	[illegible]	2105
P. J. Boyle,	507	335	326	457	448	2073
Scattering,	0	2	2	0	0	4
Total vote,						4182

Plurality for Garrettson, 32.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The election here resulted as follows: For President—McKinley, 93; Bryan, 10; Wooley, 3; total, 106. Plurality for McKinley, 83.

For Congressman—Bull, 87; Gorman, 14; Brightman, 4; total, 105. Plurality for Bull, 73.

Constitutional Amendment—Approve, 54; reject, 42; total, 96. Plurality for amendment, 12.

State House Bonds—Approve, 37; reject, 49; total, 86. Plurality against loan, 12.

One hundred and twenty-one votes were registered on the machine, but 15 of these were not recorded, the difficulty being, in a majority of the cases, that the button opposite the Presidential electors was pressed instead of the one against the name of the candidates for President. In some cases the vote was lost because the voter did not press the button hard enough, and so did not perforate the sheet on which the votes are registered.

The polls closed at 3:30, and it took just 10 minutes to count the votes, but as those of each candidate were counted twice it was 20 minutes after the closing of the polls before the result was announced.

The officers in charge of the election here are greatly pleased with the way the machine worked and have so expressed themselves in their report to the secretary of state.

The average time it took to cast a vote was 35 seconds.

The directors of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, and opened bids for the reconstruction of the ferry slip here. There were four bidders, and the contract was awarded to J. C. Terry of Fall River. The bids were as follows: J. C. Terry, Fall River, $2,575; T. A. Scott, New London, $2,724; Newport Shipyard Company, $2,850; McKinnon Pile Driving and Bridge Building Company, $3,117.50.

The directors declared a dividend of five per cent on the stock of the company, payable in December. The stock consists of about 300 shares, the par value being $100. The town owns $18,000 worth of this stock, and will accordingly receive $900 in dividend. The company also has provided for a suitable sinking fund to pay off its notes, and also has put its property in first-class condition, having just contracted to rebuild the ferry slip on this side. The money for the work will also come out of the earnings of the company. This is the first dividend the company has ever paid, and the board of directors is certainly to be congratulated on its administration of the affairs intrusted to its management.

Last evening Miss Katherine A. Al- series of four lectures on Europe before series of our lectures on Europe before the Ladies' Beneficial Society of the Central Baptist Church in the Bay View annex, the subject being "The Rhine," which proved to be very interesting.

DEATH OF MRS. HONEY.

Word has been received here of the death in New York yesterday of Mary, wife of Colonel Samuel R. Honey of this city. Mr. Honey received news yesterday of her serious illness and left for New York at 4:10 in the afternoon. Mrs. Honey was the daughter of Colonel Abraham Edwards of Philadelphia. She leaves two children, Mr. Robertson Honey, formerly a lieutenant in the army and now engaged in the practice of law in New York city, having been assistant district attorney, and a daughter, Miss Mary Honey.

ON 'CHANGE IN LONDON.

Initial Scenes a Repetition of the Excitement of 1896.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In this city early this morning an unusual number of brokers gathered on the curb to take advantage of the result of the election in the United States. There was considerable trading, in which New York orders are said to have figured largely, slight advances apparently marking a majority of the transactions in American securities.

Among the crowds going to their offices the election was the prevailing topic of conversation, and the newspapers contain long articles on the same subject. Posters placarded throughout the city prominently displayed the results of the contests, as far as known, as a leading feature. Later returns are eagerly awaited, a majority of the morning papers hesitating to announce definitely McKinley's victory. When the steel market opened there was great excitement in the American market, with decided rises all along the line, shortly followed by a slight relapse.

The initial scenes on the Stock Exchange were a repetition of the wild excitement of 1896, perhaps exceeding it. Dealings in Americans commenced as early as 9 o'clock, members arriving early with the view of celebrating Mr. McKinley's success and anticipating the New York enthusiasm. Prices jumped up several points and then there was a setback, but by the time the normal business hours arrived the market was again enthusiastic, business was decidedly brisk and prices were moving wildly.

PERSONAL DEFEAT OF CROKER.

Most Remarkable Feature in the Eyes of English Observers.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The afternoon papers voice the general sentiment of England as to the result of the Presidential election in the United States. The Evening News says:

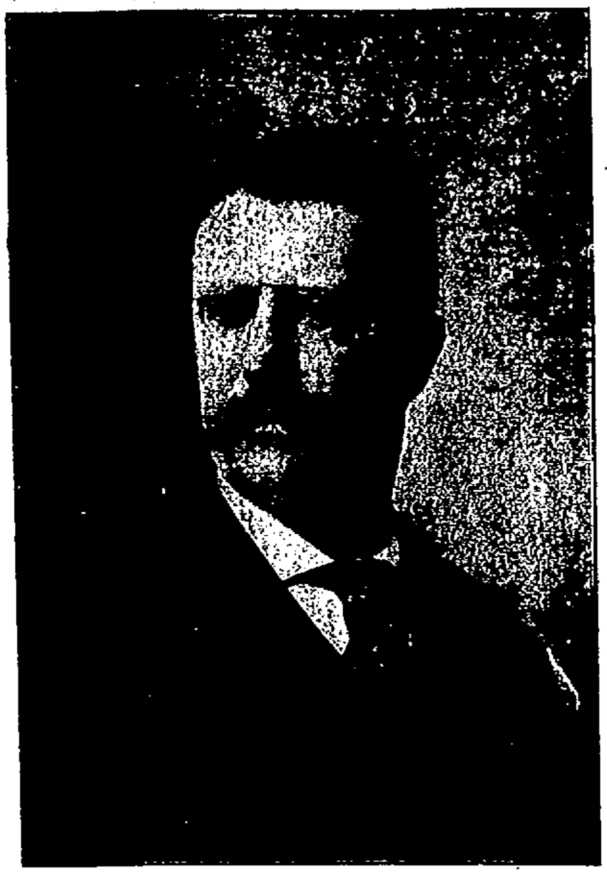
"Anti-imperialism, the attempt to stir up jealousy against England, the championship of the Boers and pandering to the Fenians, all availed Bryan nothing. His defeat is even more a defeat for Croker and Tammany, and that is its happiest feature. It really looks as though Americans are tired of the gang of corrupt Irish-Americans which has degraded American politics so long."

The Star says: "Had Bryan kept to the issues of anti-imperialism, anti-trusts and social reform he might conceivably have won. Sound money proved his undoing. He has been 'crucified on a cross of gold,' but it has been very much of a voluntary crucifixion. The most remarkable feature is the personal defeat of 'Boss' Croker."

The Times, in a special edition, says: "McKinley's victory is no ordinary party triumph. It is a victory for common honesty, sound sense and sober, enlightened political judgment."

After reference to Bryan's endeavor to make imperialism the paramount issue, the Times says: "Free silver and its attendant heresies are the real matters upon which the electors have given judgment."

After commenting upon "Bryan's advocacy of unsound principles, unconstitutional methods and his appeals to class hatred, which stirred the passions of all the worst elements of the population," the Times expresses the opinion that had Bryan been elected even all the checks of the constitution could not have restrained him from experiments fatal to social order and material prosperity. It concludes: "From that danger the country is mercifully delivered, certainly for the present, and we may hope for all time."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

TOTAL ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE 308.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

legislature to insure his return to the United States Senate is yet in doubt. The attempt of his opponents to defeat him in certain counties by fusing with the Democrats was practically a failure.

Republican State Chairman Reeder claims that Mr. Quay will have 151 votes on joint ballot in the next legislature for re-election to the United States Senate. One hundred and twenty-eight are necessary to elect.

BRYAN'S VOTE GREATLY REDUCED

Republicans Admit Defeat of Senator Wolcott in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—Returns received up to 4 a. m. indicate that Bryan has carried Colorado by 35,000 plurality at least, which is over 10,000 less than in 1896. The fusionists' state ticket is elected by between 25,000 and 30,000, a reduction of nearly half of the vote for governor two years ago. The leaders of the fusionists will concede but 12 of the legislative ticket to the Republicans, which, if correct, will defeat United States Senator Wolcott for re-election. All over the state there was much scratching of ballots.

The Republicans concede the legislature to the Fusionists, insuring the defeat of United States Senator Wolcott. Chairman Edmiston of the Populist state committee estimates that Bryan will have a plurality in the state of about 5,000.

SURPRISE IN NEW YORK.

State Vote Larger and City Vote Smaller Than Expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. Returns received this morning indicate that the Republicans have carried New York state by 140,000 and that the Democrats have carried Greater New York by about 27,500. This forms one of the surprises of the campaign, for the reason that the Republican chairman and candidate for governor, Mr. Odell, had claimed the state in his pre-election estimates by only 100,000 and the Republicans generally have been willing to concede that Mr. Bryan would carry Greater New York by at least 50,000. The Democrats, while not giving out detailed figures on the state, claimed that Bryan would carry New York city by from 80,000 to 90,000.

Richard Croker sent William Jennings Bryan a telegram informing him that, though the state had gone heavily Republican, New York county, which in 1896 gave McKinley 23,050, had been carried by the Democratic electors by 33,000, a gain of 56,000. Mr. Croker was also quoted as saying: "No power on earth—nothing but his death—can prevent Mr. Bryan from remaining the natural leader of the people."

Detailed returns have not been received for governor as yet, but it is known that the entire Republican state ticket has been elected and that the Republicans have made gains in both branches of the legislature.

The Republicans gained several members of Congress, but the official count may be required to decide in one or more close districts.

OVERWHELMINGLY REPUBLICAN.

Michigan Senate Solid and Only Eleven Democrats in the House.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The latest figures this morning give President McKinley a plurality in Michigan of 82,017. Colonel A. T. Bliss of Saginaw, the Republican candidate for governor, received 60,130 plurality. The legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, the returns showing a solid Republican senate and but 11 Democrats in the house. There was little if any opposition to the constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of railroad and other corporations on the cash value of their property instead of on their earnings, as at present, and it was adopted by a large vote.

SIX OF EIGHT CONGRESSMEN.

Belated Returns Increase Republican Figures in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The belated election returns received this morning continue to increase the Republican pluralities. The Republican majority in the assembly is unchanged, but the Democrats lose four senators and the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot of 40.

Six of the eight Congressmen will be Republicans and there is a possibility that the Fourth district, which is credited to the Democrats by the first returns, will be Republican on the corrected ones.

NEBRASKA IN DOUBT.

State Claimed by Both Parties by Small Majorities.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—The result in Omaha is close. The Democrats claim that Bryan carried the state by 3,000 to 4,000, while Republican Chairman Lindsay claims the state for McKinley by 5,000. As the Democratic state ticket is running ahead of Bryan, it is probable that it will be elected. The legislature is thought to be in doubt.

MARYLAND GIVES 14,146.

Solid Republican Delegation Returned to the Next Congress.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—With scattered precincts in various counties of the state to hear from, Maryland's plurality for McKinley is 14,146. A solid Republican delegation to the Fifty-seventh Congress is elected, with handsome majorities. The members elected are: First district, William H. Jackson; Second, A. A. Blakeney; Third, Frank C. Wachter, re-elected; Fourth, Charles R. Schirm; Fifth, Sidney E. Mudd, re-elected; Sixth, George A. Pearre, re-elected. Joseph L. Kerr, Republican, nominated to fill vacancy in the Fifty-sixth Congress caused by the resignation of Governor Smith, was also elected.

M'KINLEY HAD 100,000.

Illinois Republicans Claim a Like Majority for Governor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Chairman Rowe of the Republican state central committee this morning declared his belief that Richard Yates, for governor, would have a majority in Illinois equal to that on the national ticket. The returns this morning make McKinley's plurality 100,000 in the state and Democrats are not disposed to concede any such majority for Yates over Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic candidate. The returns from the Congressional districts up to a late hour indicated the election of 12 Republicans and 10 Democrats, but of the latter Chairman Rowe believes a careful count will show that William Lorimer in the Second and Henry S. Boutell in the Sixth have been defeated.

BRYAN RAN BEHIND.

Democratic Congressmen Chosen in Every Virginia District.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—A recapitulation for Virginia indicates a Democratic plurality on the Presidential ticket of over 30,000, and the election of the Democratic candidate in every Congressional district. In nearly all the cities and towns and many of the counties Bryan ran behind the Congressional ticket.

NO CASE FOR TRIAL.

Grand Jury Returns Five Indictments in the Common Pleas Court.

The second day of the November session of the common pleas division of the supreme court opened this morning, with Judge Blodgett presiding. The petit jurors, 20 in number, were called and all were present. On being questioned by the court all were found qualified except John F. Hogan of Newport, who being less than 25 years of age was excused. Ten of the jurors were qualified on personal property, and the others on real estate. Warren A. Ball was later permanently excused from jury duty on the ground of deafness, although if he could hear as well all the time as he evidently did when asked some questions by the court the town council might not be blamed very much for drawing him. Juror Dodge was excused until the January session. Other jurors were ordered to fill the vacancies.

There proved to be no case to try and jurors were excused to 2:15. In Matilda T. Miner vs. Sallie H. W. Carroll, assigned for today, Colonel Sheffield, counsel for defendant, had an unsworn certificate from a physician that his client and her children were sick in New York. The case was set down for November 14 and Colonel Sheffield will try to get a sworn certificate. Mr. Burdick, plaintiff's counsel, opposed delay.

John O'Neill vs. Dexter B. Buckinshaw was continued on account of the illness of Dr. Curley. No certificate was required.

Henry J. Hass vs. Frank A. Buckhout is in order this afternoon.

In Minot A. Steele vs. Andrew C. Brownell the decree appointing Henry C. Anthony guardian ad litem for defendant was entered.

Chief of Police Richards had the new criminal appeals called. Two were continued and Julius Arnold's case was sent back to the district court for sentence, he having failed to file his reasons of appeal in this court.

Clark H. Burdick & Co. vs. Patrick Carr, assigned for tomorrow, is to be heard November 14 as regards the trustee, the defendant being willing to submit to judgment.

The assignment for Friday of Ball vs. Jelly is taken off and the case continued.

Thomas H. Hoffman vs. George Eddy et. al. was continued.

Mr. Nolan counsel for defendant in James J. Healey vs. Alexander Booth, alias, had the case, which had been assigned for trial Thursday, continued. This left but once case for that day, Albert H. Hayward vs. Lewis Brown, which does not require a jury and is said to be brief.

At 11:47 the grand jury came in, Foreman James H. White having five indictments to present. Five prisoners followed. Contrary to custom the names of defendants were not read to the jurors, but the defendants were called to plead.

Thomas Atkins, represented by counsel, Mr. Burdick, was out on bail and is to plead Friday.

Sheridan Massey pleaded guilty to his indictment for assault with a dangerous weapon—a stone—in Middletown, October 1, on Thomas Atkins.

Rene du Chesne of Fall River pleaded not guilty to breaking and entering in the night-time, October 15, at Tiverton, the shop of Joseph Corea, with intent to commit larceny, and taking a revolver valued at $10 and 10 bottles of whiskey valued at $10. Bail was fixed at $1,000 and for want of surety he was taken back to jail.

Henry Focht, Herbert H. Kenney and Joseph P. Sullivan pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging the breaking and entering in the night-time, October 10, at Jamestown, the unoccupied house of Frederick L. Rogers and stealing 10 spoons valued at $1 each, 18 forks at $2, six knives at $2, two ladles at $10, one inkstand at $5 and one revolver at $25. Bail was fixed at $1,000 for each defendant, and they were committed for want of it.

A like entry belongs to the last of the five indictments, which also was against Focht, Kenney and Sullivan, for a similar breaking into the house of Louise Wainwright, at Jamestown, and stealing a coat and pair of trousers belonging to Richard Wainwright, Jr., valued at $10, three clocks and a telescope.

The grand jurors were discharged. Mr. Stearns will endeavor to try the defendants now in jail at this session, but being called away will continue all cases not pressing.

A recess to 2:15 was taken.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. Edward King and family will close their cottage Friday.

—Mr. Benjamin T. Coe and Mr. J. T. Dodge of Block Island are in town.

—The condition of Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., and of Dr. P. F. Curley was reported as more favorable this afternoon.

—General Brayton's yacht Aline is here to have another new propeller wheel put on at the Newport shipyard.

—Miss Georgiana Kane, Mr. Ogden Codman, Jr., Mrs. John [illegible] Hoffman and Miss Kettelas went to New York this afternoon.

—Herbert L. Dyer has rented for Mrs. Emily Carr the lower tenement at 15 Rhode Island avenue to Mrs. [illegible] N. Whistler.

—John A. Rich of Providence, A. K. Pressy of Newton, Mass., and E. A. Kendall and W. C. Stone of Boston arrived at the Perry House today.

—The condition of Dr. Peter F. Curley, which was not very favorable Monday night, has again greatly improved and is now considered quite favorable.

—Manager Ball, through Assistant Manager Lewis, has sent an invitation to the Training Station for 200 apprentices to witness the play of "Ferry Ferry" at the Opera House tomorrow afternoon, and the invitation has been accepted.

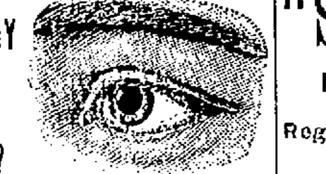
—Torpedo boat destroyer Stringham, which was here last summer, preparing for her official trial, and which returned to her builders for alterations to her propeller to remedy a fault which interfered with her speed, returned to the Torpedo Station this morning and will have a private trial Friday.

Low Prices

Ladies' Brooms,	$ .25
Coal Hods,	.20
Fruit Jars, per dozen,	.65
Wash Boilers,	.95
Ham Boilers,	1.00
Cylinder Stoves,	1.00
Stove Oil Rugs,	.50
Oil Heating Stoves,	4.00

Walsh Bros, 222 THAMES STREET.

WHY IS IT?



WHY do you strain your eyes and suffer so much [illegible]

WHY don't you have your eyes scientifically examined?

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WHY [illegible]

WHY don't you let [illegible] eyes [illegible]

WHY [illegible] is [illegible] COMFORTABLE AND BECOMING

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 106 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

"SPALDING'S" Foot Ball Goods.

Regulation Foot Balls. Foot Ball Pants. Foot Ball Jackets. Nose Masks. Shin Guards. Head Harnesses, etc.

ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.

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The J. R. Coggeshall Farm EGGS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM, 112 THAMES STREET. Telephone 136 5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE, NEWPORT.

The event of the season. One Big Week, to begin Monday, November 5, The MORRISON COMEDY CO

[illegible]

Prices, 10c, 20c, and 30c; [illegible] 10c, and 20c.

Grand Chrysanthemum Show And Flower Exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society, in MASONIC HALL, Newport, R. I. Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1900

[illegible]

RUMMAGE SALE —AT— St. John's Guild House, Poplar Street, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7 and 8. From 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RESTAURANTS.

Just Like Mother Used to Cook it is the food cooked at The Philadelphia Restaurant and Lunch Cafe, 105 THAMES STREET. For Ladies and Gentlemen. One trial will convince you, and our prices suit the people. 21 meals for $1. LADIES' DINING ROOMS. BERTRAM T. CASEY.

Broadway Restaurant, 30 Broadway, Newport, R. I. FIRST CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week. N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

M. W. TILLINGHAST Restaurant For Ladies and Gentlemen, 110 WESTMINSTER STREET, Benjamin Mumford, Prop. Providence, R. I.

FERNS AND PALMS. I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small, Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants. "Jadoo Fibre" and Plantene to make them grow. Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from 5c up. Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food. Ground Oyster Shells and Grit. All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonna Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in. Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres. Baskets, all kinds and sizes. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Harry L. DeBlois, 80 Broadway.

Watches! Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain. Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen. —AT— E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street Near Mill Street.

Awnings. All the new style goods, Thoroughly made In the best manner, GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET. Telephone 148 4.

Typhoid Fever. Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our Pure Distilled WATER. This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet. No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., CHEMISTS. Telephone No. 250. 212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

IMITATION French Flannels, At 12 1-2c. a yard. Teazle Cloth, latest patterns, all colors, at 10c. per yard. Outing Flannels, extra heavy, in remnants, at 6c. per yard. Mottled Flannels, various shades, at 10c. per yard. Levy's 200 BROADWAY.

Marked-Down Sale Every Saturday Afternoon —OF— Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal. Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales. —AT— H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer. Executor's Sale of BANK STOCKS Monday, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock M., in front National Exchange Bank. 20 SHARES NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK. 5 SHARES MERCHANTS' BANK.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co. Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating, Galvanizing. Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty. Patent applied for. CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 155 THAMES ST. Telephone 241 5. P. O. Box 121.

Poor Printing Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it. Good Printing On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes. WHICH Kind do you wish to send out to represent you? Experienced workmen at THE DAILY NEWS' JOB OFFICE.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Rhode Island Chickens. GROUSE. QUAIL. PARTRIDGE. —AT— Brown's Market, 274 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK. 40 YEARS THE WORLDS FAVORITE. SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., NEW YORK.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

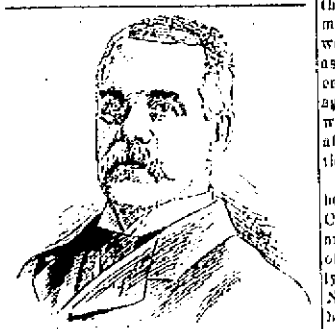
Great Crowds to Witness the Posting of the Bulletins.

The voting continued brisk yesterday afternoon and by 6 o'clock 4,198 ballots had been cast, or 181 more than four years ago. The voting had by this time slackened and in the remaining half-hour only 129 were cast, the total for the city being as follows:

WARDS.					
1	2	3	4	5	Total
828	980	995	832	781	4327

The total four years ago was 4,017 and the increase this year over the vote of four years ago was 310. As there are 499 more votes on the list than there were in 1896 the total vote yesterday was not so large proportionately as that of 1896, the falling off being in the Fourth and Fifth wards.

As soon as the ballot boxes were emptied and a luncheon was eaten the counting began in all the wards. In the Fifth the warden and clerk took the city ballot and counted it through, none of the supervisors having anything to do with it. In



THOMAS P. PECKHAM.
Re-Elected to the School Board.

all the other wards the city ticket was also first counted, the warden and clerk calling off the vote and two supervisors checking. The law says the ballots must be counted by the warden and clerk.

The work progressed quietly—for the wardens insisted on quiet—and under the eyes of a small crowd in each ward-room. Most of the citizens who were out were in front of the newspaper bulletins or in some club or other place where election returns were being announced. It did seem to the crowd waiting for the returns from the city ticket as though the counters must have gone to sleep, but they had not.

Finally returns began to come in, and as the taxpayers' vote had been first counted it was the council tickets that were first announced. The council ticket in the Third ward was announced at the News office at 9:35, that of the Second ward at 9:50, and that of the first, with the mayor's vote, at 10:10. The Republicans had swept the first three wards for their council ticket, but in the first, the only one reporting the mayoralty vote, Boyle held his own, Garrettson being only 118 ahead.

About 15 minutes later the Second ward figures for mayor were announced, and then at 11.08 the Third ward count for mayor came in. This showed Garrettson leading in the first three wards by 688, and in the minds of those who knew settled the question, since not enough votes had been gotten out in the Fourth and Fifth to offset this big lead. This proved to be the case. The two lower wards now became the centre of attraction, and visiting statesmen and

FREDERICK BRADLEY.
Re-elected to the School Board.

others anxious to know how the election had gone were numerous in both.

In the Fourth ward the count was made very carefully and everything possible was verified before any figures were announced. It was 12:15 in the wardroom when the figures of the city ticket were given out, and Mr. Garrettson's plurality dropped just 103 votes, to 485. All interest was centered in the Fifth, when amid a silence that seemed unusual the warden and clerk still pegged away at the city ticket. Finally the last vote had been counted and all that remained to do was to sum up the tallies. The result was announced at 12:35, as follows: Boyle, 611; Garrettson, 101—a majority of 450 for Boyle, but not enough to overcome the adverse plurality of 485. So the election of Mr. F. P. Garrettson by 35 plurality was announced in the Fifth, where it took some time for the few staunch supporters of the mayor to realize that he had been defeated, even after getting 611 in that ward.

It was only a few minutes later that the result was announced at the News office. The crowd, which had somewhat worn itself out with noise, and was silently waiting the final figures on the only contest in which general interest was felt, at length had its patience rewarded, and the Garrettson supporters broke out in hearty cheers for the successful candidate. In a few minutes the band was in front of the News office, playing, and after a short wait a new F. P. Garrettson Association was organized out of the crowd present, and with torches, brooms, etc., began a parade, saluting the News office bulletins each time they passed.

After the vote for mayor was announced the popular interest seemed to be entirely given to the Garrettson parade. The Boyle men went home, the others soon followed suit, and only those directly concerned in the election returns remained on duty. Thames street looked entirely deserted.

After the city ticket had been counted the others were rushed through by assembling them in piles, and quickly counted except in the Fourth ward, where in addition to counting all the tickets the returns were delayed three quarters of an hour because a carriage could not be secured. Finally all were in at the city clerk's office and the tired newspaper men had a chance to get home after finishing their work. The times when the various ward returns reached the city office were as follows: First, 10:50 p. m.; Second, 11:55 p. m.; Third, 12:10 a. m.; Fourth, 3:35 a. m.; Fifth, 2 a. m.

There was a big crowd, estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, about the News office bulletins, which were shown both on the stereopticon screen and on the regular window bulletin. A feature of the crowd was the number of women who stood for hours waiting to see what the result would be. Many of these remained until the figures for mayor were announced, when they went home, either glad or disappointed, as the case might be. A number of women were also guests of the News management in the building, where the front windows on the second and third floors afforded excellent views of the stereopticon sheet.

A section of tin horn boys, supposed to be representatives of the W. J. Bryan Club, was in front of the News office and shouted and tooted at every mention of Bryan's name. It became evident early in the evening, from the bulletins from New York city, that Bryan was again beaten, and after a while these horns became somewhat silent, and were succeeded by others, similar in tone, but booming for McKinley and Garrettson instead of Bryan and Boyle. Even these finally tired out.

As soon as the council ticket was announced in the Fifth ward, about 11:55, the Father Mathew Drum Corps was assembled and the J. J. M. Martin Associates appeared. A transparency,

ROBERT C. COTRELL.
Elected to the School Board.

evidently lettered in advance, was further decorated with the plurality 38, and a procession was formed that paraded the whole length of Thames street, with brooms, torches, horns, red fire, music and cheering. This jollification had just finished its promenade when the F. P. Garrettson Association was ready for its march up and down Thames street.

The first bulletins received for display at the News office were from the towns of Newport county. Compared with the vote of four years ago they showed a falling off on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

The work of receiving the election returns over the Associated Press wire began promptly at 6 p. m. A few minutes after 1 a. m., the crowd in front of the News office having disappeared, either homeward, or in the Garrettson parade, this service was discontinued, as there was no longer any one to read the figures. During this time the regular Associated Press operator, Mr. A. O. Howard, took about 11,000 words of election news, the substance of which was shown to the crowd on the screen, and all of which was posted in the counting room for those who cared to read it.

The Long Distance Telephone service

CLARK BURDICK.
Re-elected to the School Board.

began [illegible] a great deal of good news was received, and bulletined as fast as possible, thus keeping the crowd in touch with the situation from start to finish. A number of portraits of candidates and public men, and many comic pictures, were interspersed between the bulletins to keep the crowd in good humor. Despite the noise it was a good-natured crowd and it got the news, fresh from the wires.

DUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

"THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD."

Mr. Robert Hunter, business manager for Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoyne, was in the city today arranging for the appearance of that well-known actress in her successful play, "The Greatest Thing in the World," at the Opera House Saturday evening, November 17. Mrs. LeMoyne has been playing at Wallack's Theatre in New York and will bring her entire supporting company for the Newport presentation. The company is under the management of Messrs. Liebler & Co., who will give the production a metropolitan setting which should make it one of the best attractions of the Newport dramatic season. The play was written by Miss Harriet Ford and Miss Beatrice DeMille and has proved a great success in the larger cities.

RUSSIA ECONOMIZING.

Will Build Her Warships at Home Instead of in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, expresses the opinion that Joseph S. Kennard, one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition, must be mistaken in his assertion that Russia proposes to place contracts in the United States for the construction of five battleships.

"Russia is highly gratified with the successful performance of cruiser Varing, and the work done in the construction of battleship Retrisan," the count said tonight. "They are splendid examples of American workmanship. But the advices I have show that the government has entered upon a policy of economy, and that it has made arrangements for constructing such vessels as are built in the near future at the government yards in Russia."

No negotiations are in progress with the Cramps for any additional battleships. Officials of the embassy believe the satisfactory execution of contracts for such vessels will result in the construction of more of the czar's warships in the United States as soon as the stringency in the Russian money market disappears.

Kruger's Program in France.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Ex-President Kruger will arrive at Marseilles November 17, where he will be met by a reception committee of the local Boer society. Mr. Kruger will make brief stops at Avignon, Lyons and Dijon, where receptions will be given him. He will arrive in Paris on the morning of November 19.

American Actress to Marry an English Actor.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The announcement is made that Forbes-Robertson, the actor and manager, will shortly marry Miss Gertrude Elliott, the American actress.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Steam yacht America has sailed.

—Rear Admiral Luce cast his maiden vote yesterday.

—Miss Frances Minturn Hall will leave Newport for New York tonight.

—Mrs. Henry A. Yardley has returned to her cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

—Mr. Alfred Schreier has returned to Meriden, Conn., where he is engaged in business.

—Mr and Mrs. John Ellis Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger went to New York today.

—Despite the commotion on the street last night, the police were not called upon to make a single arrest.

—Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., is ill at The Berkeley, where he has been since the departure of his parents for New York. It was thought at first that he was threatened with typhoid fever.

—The Newport Dorcas Society has changed its place of meeting to the Trinity guild house, and also the day of the week from Thursday to Friday, commencing Friday of this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Misses Burden, Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Whittier and Miss Polly Whittier are passengers from Europe on the Lucania.

—Secretary Crowley has received a letter, postmarked France, containing a check for $250, as a donation to the Police Relief Fund from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, making the total of contributions to date $1,665.

—Messrs. E. L. Doucette & Co. kept "open house" last night for the benefit of their friends and customers. Mr. E. F. Sullivan, the operator, received the election returns and did not close his key until after 4 o'clock this morning.

—Additional jurors being needed in the common pleas division of the supreme court at once, the following were today summoned to act as petit jurors at the present session: Jeremiah O'Leary, John J. Rowe, William S. Hazard, Charles Nordstrom, James Brady, Robert Hunnick.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Raymond Garrettson, daughter of Mr. Rutland M. Garrettson, to Mr. Henry H. Andrew of Boston, son of the late Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. Miss Garrettson is granddaughter of the late Freeborn Garrettson, of Rhinebeck on the Hudson.

—A complimentary dinner will be tendered Mr. Herbert Livingston Satterlee by the officers of the naval militia at the University Club, New York, a few days before his marriage to Miss Louise Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, which is set to take place in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, Thursday, November 15.

—Simeon Hazard has sold for Isaac L. Sherman his farm, comprising 12 acres of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situate in Middletown, to Moses David of Newport. The land is bounded northerly and easterly by land of Benjamin Howland and wife, southerly partly by land of Isaac T. Smith and partly by land of G. N. Smith and westerly by Third Beach road.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The town meeting passed off very quietly Tuesday. There was nothing to mar the harmony of the proceedings and voting by the McTammany machine seemed to be a success. The result of the election was as follows:

For President—McKinley and Roosevelt, 181; Bryan and Stevenson, 21; Wooley and Metcalf, 33.

For Congressman—Melville Hull, 146; Charles E. Gorman, 45; William E. Brightman, 26.

Amendment to the Constitution—Approve, 33; reject, 173.

Proposition for additional state house bonds—Approve, 37; reject, 168.

Quite a number of citizens spent the greater portion of the night at Whitridge hall, into which wires had been run to receive the election returns. Supper was served.

There was no school yesterday on account of the election.

Mr. William G. Albro is making extensive improvements to his house on Branman lane.

Mr. Fred Olds has secured a position at Sandy Point farm, with Mr. Benjamin Weaver.

Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt of Tiverton and Mrs. Lizzie Cleveland of Fall River were in town Monday.

The weekly prayer meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held Friday evening and the class meeting Wednesday evening. This change has been made to accommodate the new minister, who is a student at East Greenwich Seminary and by this arrangement will be able to be present at the general meeting.

Miss Briggs of Taunton is at Mr. William K. Boyd's.

The ladies' society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just before Mrs. E. S. Hammond's departure for California, presented her with $5.

Mr. Arthur Smith has gone to Galveston, Texas. Masons are getting $5 per day for work there.

The Oliphant Club will meet with Miss Sarah L. Chase Friday, when the subjects for the evening will be Margaret Fuller and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The annual communication of Eureka Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was held last night. The election was presided over by former District Deputy Robert S. Franklin, it being impossible for the newly appointed district deputy, Oliver H. P. Belmont, to be present. The officers are to be publicly installed.

DR. JOHNSON was a great tea drinker. It used to be said of him that towards midnight, when he had finished his twentieth cup of tea, his conversation was irresistible, his logic unanswerable, he was at his greatest power. How many fluent talkers to-day owe their brilliancy to the invigoration of "original package" tea. If you want to know how clever you can be when you are at your best, try the experiment. Buy a pound of Chase & Sanborn's Package Tea in the original air-tight lead form. It is a native drink.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" TEAS.
ORLOFF (Formosa Oolong).
KOH-I-NOOR (Eng. Breakfast).
ORANGE PEKOE (India & Ceylon).

CLOTHING.

Twelve Dollar TROUSERS
—FOR—
EIGHT FIFTY.
Only a Few Pairs.
Only at this price while advertised.
W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames St.

Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.
All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herringbones.
EDWARD OTTO,
Custom Tailor,
244 Thames Street.
Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
263 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets
For Autumn and Winter,
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.
G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors
F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.
AUTUMN EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE
Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.
$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.
N. L. MASON, 19 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

DRUGGISTS.

Cold Facts.
Most colds are contracted through carelessness.
The commonest carelessness is the neglect to wear proper clothing.
The one absolutely necessary garment in winter is a CHEST PROTECTOR.
We have them from 50c. up.
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
100 Broadway.

USE
DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,
For the Hair.
An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.
Downing Bros., Pharmacists,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Blackberry Cordial.
This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Root and Catechu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
226 THAMES STREET.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
61 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.
Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHIPLEY, Agent.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF Second-Hand Furniture.
Write or wire JAMES SHAW & CO., Auctioneers Pleasant Street, Fall River, Mass.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 90c.
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.
Steamer O. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Made goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
C. H. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Packers and Shippers
—OF—
Furniture, Pictures, Silver and Crockery
To all parts of the world.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED
J. W. HORTON & CO.,
Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers
Furniture and Carpet Dealers.
42 CHURCH STREET.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Just received.
A FULL LINE OF
Heating and Cook
STOVES,
Ranging in price from
$2 to $50.
Good second hand stoves from
$2 to $15.
Also a full line of Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, and housekeeping goods generally.
Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.
JAMES F. MARDEN,
328 THAMES STREET.

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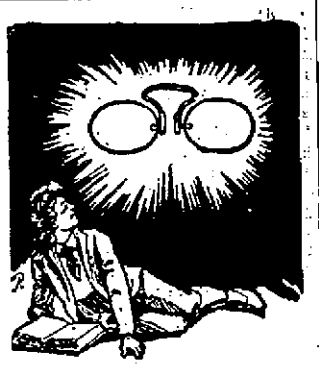

Save Your Eyes.
The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.
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THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.
EXAMINATIONS FREE.
H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians
208 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1866

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—8:15, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 6, 1900.
Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—**8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
H. S. COFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:05
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	6:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:20	6:58	11:00	R
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:00	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:15	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:50	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
R Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 9:46 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:22 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
C. P. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
26 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages
Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.
Knives and scissors sharpened.
Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.
GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
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A Bicycle Display
That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $55. Call and see it.
We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.
Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.
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Telephone 202-4.

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DENNIS SHANAHAN,
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COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Hay,
Straw, Salt, etc.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.
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Sulpho-Napthol.
A HOUSE ON FIRE.
4
Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at
69 to 76 Mill Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as second man (or would take single-handed place) to remain in Newport for the winter. Best of references. Box 13, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young lady to act as cashier and assistant bookkeeper. One with experience preferred. Box 62, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home, or would go out by the day. Address 3 Swan avenue.

WANTED—By a boy of 16 years, a position to learn a trade or make himself generally useful. Address Box 56, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 38 Pond avenue.

WANTED—Woman, competent cook (plain cooking), and for general care of kitchen. Call mornings or evenings at 28 Cranston avenue.

WANTED—Experienced butler; also housemaid. Best of references required. Apply immediately, 9 to 10 and 4 to 5. Mrs. Zalesskie, Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Lady cashier at Washington Market.

WANTED—Young man to travel and collect for mercantile house. Salary $18 and expenses. Enclose stamp. Box 807, Providence, R.

WANTED—Three or four tinners. Apply to N. Lindahl, on J. W. Bishop's job, Fort Adams.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $75 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Laurel streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Early last week, black pocketbook, with silver corners, containing cash and money. Return to 29 Kay street and receive reward.

LOST—November 6, between Division and Farewell streets, package containing laundry. Please return to 19 Farewell street.

LOST—Between Forty Steps and Paston's Beach, Sunday, an Elgin watch, silver case, black silk chain. Reward. Return to St. George's School.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished, a pleasant front room, with privilege of bath and breakfast; location central and first-class. Box 65, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Nice, clean, furnished rooms (with or without board), by a Swedish family. Prices reasonable. Address 3 Swan avenue.

ROOMS—To let, two furnished rooms, with or without board, at 16 Rainey street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 39 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—At Green Cottage, Thurston avenue, two rooms, with board if desired. Bath room accommodation. Permanents desirable. Address Mrs. C. S. Sherman.

TO LET—Flat; six rooms, bath, furnace; separate entrance; centrally located. Rent $30. Box 0, Daily News Office.

TO LET—The lower flat in house 95 Church street. Has modern conveniences. Apply to A. G. Greene, 32 Church street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 39 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—Upper part of house at 11 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

GEO. H. CHASE, Over 201 Thames Street.

Portraits

from miniature to life size, finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

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292 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 191-2.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 246 Spring Street. Telephone 374-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED,

Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Painless. DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY, Office, 70 Spring street. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

JOHN. S. LANGLEY,

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Frederick E. Langley,

ASSISTANT.

Office 10 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

DECIDEDLY DOMESTIC.

Courses in Housewifely Duties Incorporated in College Curriculum.

[Mary V. Morris, in New York Post.]

The days have gone by when a college woman was regarded as a mere storehouse of useless knowledge, utterly impractical in all matters of real life. Her ability to make a place for herself in the world has been demonstrated by the repeated instances of college women, who have seized upon success in the most varied professions. But there is one impression of her quite universally prevalent, and, perhaps, not without some foundation. Mothers whose girls are away for the four years' intellectual training discuss anxiously among themselves their fear that their daughters will return to them in complete ignorance of household affairs, and more than ignorance along this line they fear distaste for things domestic.

This not unnatural disquietude has at last communicated itself to those who have authority in the arrangement of the bobbins to the old creed, that woman is man's intellectual equal, they now admit, nevertheless, that it is not advisable to insist on the education of the two sexes along exactly the same lines. In Wellesley College this year for the first time there is offered a lecture course in domestic science. It was hoped that a regular course in experimental cooking might be given, but for the satisfactory offering of the course a specially fitted-out laboratory was necessary, and he money to carry out this design was lacking. Every effort is being made to render such a course possible next year. The course, as offered, consists of lectures on food, sanitation and the care and artistic furnishing of the home, the lecturer is Miss Cook, a former Wellesley student, who has recently taken courses in domestic science in Syracuse University. Attendance at these lectures is not required by the college but left to the pleasure of the students, and the well-filled hall to which Miss Cook always speaks is evidence of the lively interest which the girls take in these supposedly despised subjects.

When the course is offered in its completeness, as is confidently prophesied for next year, the work will be more detailed and largely experimental. The chemistry department offers a course in the chemistry of foods, which will supplement the course in domestic economy. The new course will also require definite knowledge of physiology and hygiene. The most popular branch of instruction in this course will doubtless be experimental cooking, for a woman has an instinctive love, which manifests itself early, in her "mud-pie days," for preparing food.

There are some who disapprove the introduction of such a course into a college curriculum, maintaining that the degree of B. A., conferred on men and women alike, should in both cases have the same significance. This is obviously impossible if courses in cooking are allowed to count towards a bachelor's degree. How the women's colleges will face this question remains to be seen. If they have the courage, in spite of opposition, to incorporate courses in domestic science in their regular curriculum they will in time, perhaps, be able to convince and crush their critics. But even if they decide otherwise, and merely offer it as an elective, the course is sure to be popular. There can be no doubt, from the enthusiasm with which this preliminary lecture course at Wellesley College has been received, that the students themselves are in favor of the departure.

It is an interesting fact, in connection with the recent recognition of domestic science, that until 1896, all students in Wellesley College were required to do "domestic work." This included sweeping, dusting, dishwashing and waiting upon table—everything except cooking. The work was cheerfully apportioned out, and each student, on registration, was notified of her domestic duties for the year. To the lot of one would fall the daily sweeping of two long corridors, to another the frequent dusting of several flights of stairs; while still another would be given opportunity to perfect herself as a waitress. The idea was borrowed by Wellesley from Mount Holyoke College, in which, since its foundation in 1836 as Mount Holyoke Seminary, the undergraduates have done the larger part of the domestic work. Although Wellesley has abandoned the system, it is still maintained at Mount Holyoke and a number of other colleges which have taken the Massachusetts institution as a model. It was one of the fundamental ideas of Mary Lyons's foundation, and any attempt to abolish it at Mount Holyoke has met with strenuous opposition.

Many amusing stories are told at Wellesley of the days of "domestic work." One of these is connected with a present member of the faculty, and gains point from the dignity of the position which she now occupies. In the days when she was a student her assigned duty was to sweep the chapel, a duty which on week days she serenely ignored, but on Sundays, either from the appropriately increased activity of her conscience or because she knew that the eyes of the dean were on that day more alert than usual, she was in the habit of rising early, and making up her seven days' arrears. And tradition tells of a Sunday morning when the dean, attracted by the sound of a briskly moving broom, opened the door on the girl's vigorous but tardy performance of duty.

This system of domestic work was adopted at the request of the founder, who hated above all things an "unwomanly girl," which to him meant one who had no practice in housewifely duties. It was finally voted unsatisfactory, on the ground that it took time needed for study and was, moreover, mere routine work, in which most of the students had knowledge and experience. The new course is along more feasible lines, and has corrected the mistakes in this old method. In 1896, therefore, there entered with the Freshman class a corps of maids, and domestic work became a subject for reminiscences. Employing the students had been, however, a saving in expense to the college, and when it was done away with the tuition was necessarily increased. There was danger that this might turn away girls for whom a college education was difficult of attainment, but who were willing to work for it and to make provision for such students the domestic work is continued in two of the smaller dormitories. Students obtain rooms in these houses by application, and $75 of their tuition is remitted in consideration of their services.

But even in the interval between the abolition of domestic work and the incorporation of the prospective course the students will not have been utterly unpracticed in the housewifely art. It is here that a college girl's again energies are directed towards mental development by means of regular and systematic courses of study. But the girls do not cease to exist when out of the classroom; on the contrary, they live rational, human lives—which includes in all cases the mending and in some cases the making of clothes. Orderliness, one of the essentials of good housekeeping, must surely be practiced in one's room. The orderly keeping of one's belongings is naturally a matter of temperament and a sure safeguard against chagrin to those who possess it. A college room is entered a hundred times a day by friends and acquaintances of the inmates, and if she is by nature disorderly she is forced from very shame of comparison with the immaculate appearance of the rooms of her neighbors to keep her own abode in fairly presentable shape, and this enforced neatness carried on for four years becomes a desirable habit. The conversion in such cases is never so complete as in those "to order born." There is usually a weak spot—the top bureau drawer—but a good surface appearance is something gained, and by persistently ostracising from opening this drawer in the presence of others the riot of ribbons and laces within may be indefinitely concealed.

One of the most serious considerations of the college woman is the appearance of her clothes. She is in most cases compelled to send her washing to a laundry, which means a hole or tear in each garment she is fortunate enough to have returned. Then stockings are continually crying out for repair. Two girls early in their first year were discussing the troublesomeness of keeping their clothing in order. "It's the stockings which bother me most," said the first girl. "Doesn't it take all your time to keep them mended up?" "Oh, no," responded the second, "I'm no longer wearing stockings, I'm wearing mitts." This was one way out of the difficulty; but the same girl confessed a few weeks later that the "mitts" had become so uncomfortable that she had been driven to the darning-needle.

In all the women's colleges there is much consideration shown for students who are "working their way," or who, for any reason, find it necessary to economize. In some, the laundries in the dormitories are thrown open for the use of the students certain days in the week. Mondays it is a common sight to see a procession of girls with well-filled laundry bags, marching down stairs. The accommodations, of course, are limited, and there is much waiting for turns, but the waiting is always good-natured. And there is any amount of merriment mingled with the steam from the tubs and the thumping of clothes. Even for students who have no need to do their own washing these "open days" of the laundries are a great convenience. There is always a ribbon to be ironed or an evening gown to be pressed out, and with laundry facilities at command there is no excuse for neglect.

It will be seen that college life for a woman has a decidedly domestic side. With the introduction of courses in domestic science there is increased emphasis on this housewifely phase of her daily duties. Whatever she may have been in the days when college women were pioneers few of the college women of today can justly be accused of impracticability and one-sidedness.

AMERICAN FORESTRY.

[Meehan's Monthly.]

American forestry has not yet gone beyond the preservation of our old forests, for general reasons. Tree culture for profit, which forestry signifies in the Old World, is here not thought of, nor will it be while we have forests to burn. In the Old World forestry is a business. The artificial, hand-made forests of France, and especially Germany, supply most of the timber used in those countries, while England depends on outside sources almost wholly for its timber. England paid about $10,000,000 for foreign timber last year, and her bill is annually growing larger. But it is slow work to make a profit on timber planting; 35 years is long to wait.

THE NEW WOMAN IN THE SOUTH.

[Julia Magruder, in Harper's Bazar.]

With regard to the older women of the new South, there is a marked contrast to those of the past. In no section, of course, has the new woman movement gained ground so slowly as in the South, but in a modified form its gain has been decided and evident. A desire for wider intellectual development is widespread through the South. In almost every small town there are two or three book clubs, which have their meetings, in regular rotation, at the houses of the different members. At first the only books bought and discussed at these clubs were novels, but in almost all cases a swift evolution to more solid reading has been observable, and soon Shakspearean classes and discussions of public questions followed. The good effect of these clubs is truly remarkable in the change of tone which they quickly bring about in their communities.

A RAG-DOLL RENAISSANCE.

[New York Post.]

The improved French doll which wiggles its eyes and emits a plaintive "Papa" and "Mamma" when pressed about the diaphragm may be a pleasing toy to the average child, but for genuine old-fashioned comfort nothing has ever been invented to surpass the rag doll of our ancestors. It cannot be broken, maimed or dented. It can be thrown at the family cat and out of a window with impunity. To the objection that all rag dolls look alike may be made the reply that they do because the women of today have lost former skill in making them. Those of the last century were constructed with much greater artistic sense, and bore recognizable resemblance to various persons and personages. The negro doll was not only black, but had red lips and white teeth. The Washington doll bore a far-away likeness to the Father of his Country.

A bright artist on Fifth avenue has revived the ancient art, and makes rag dolls, that not only have a human appearance but often bear a striking likeness to prominent people. He is not a doll maker, but a teacher of rag-doll making. His course consists of lessons in planning the figure and face, filling the body, modeling the features, coloring the skin, and strengthening the joints. At the knees, waist, elbows and shoulders the stuffing is separated, the cover brought together and sewed with two transverse seams and with from four to six longitudinal seams, to offset the necessary wear of those points. This simple contrivance prevents the baby from eating off an arm or a leg, or the small boy from dismembering the defenseless creature.

THE FIRST VIOLINS.

[London Leisure Hour.]

In the village of Mittenwald, in the heart of the Bavarian highlands, live the men who manufacture the greater part of the world's supply of violins. Mittenwald has taken the place of Cremona, although it may take another 200 years before its violins can be mentioned in the same breath with those of the famous Italian town. Of the 1,800 inhabitants of the village over 800 are exclusively occupied with the manufacture of violins, and the output reaches the incredible figure of 50,000 violins a year. They are exported to all countries in the world, the better instruments going to England and America. One organization of makers alone exports 15,000. Each family of violin makers has its own particular trade secret, a sort of trick of the trade, handed down from father to son. Outsiders, and still more rival makers are not permitted into a workshop that is not theirs. The people of Mittenwald have an interesting violin school, where the village boys are instructed in the general technical departments of violin building. In the hall of this building is an inscription to the following effect: "The object of this school is to instruct the scholars accepted in it in the various arts connected with the manufacture of stringed instruments, and to educate them as capable violin makers."

The course lasts three years, and embraces, in addition, the arts of drawing, singing and playing on the violin. In the building of a violin much is left to the individuality of the builder. It is seldom that two violins are exactly alike in every particular. The villagers of Mittenwald are generally of opinion that the varnish with which an instrument is covered is of the first importance, and attribute the fine tone of the violins made by Stradivarius, Guarnerius and others to a secret of varnish which has evidently been lost forever. Mittenwald uses maple wood for its violins, brought from the distant forests of Dalmatia and Bosnia, and pine wood of a certain quality and resinousness found only in the neighboring forests. The old-looking violins seen in many a music shop window are not infrequently brand-new instruments from Mittenwald. The blackness and shabbiness, the rubs and scratches, the Italian names of makers inside, and the picturesque date—let us say of 1743—are often the work of the ingenious fiddle makers of this remote idylle village in Bavaria. "We must supply the market," they say in extenuation of this class of business; "if we do not, some one else will."

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, boards for the examination of candidates for appointment as civil engineers in the navy will meet simultaneously at Washington and at San Francisco December 17 next. The examination at each place will be identical in character. Candidates must be between the ages of 23 and 35 years, inclusive. There are 60 names on the list of applicants, but it is thought that not more than 20 will take the examination.

Mental Depression

is a frequent and natural result of physical weakness. One of the most distressing of ailments is stomach trouble, and thousands might profit by the experience of Mrs. Amelia Allen, of Porin, N. Y.

"For five and a half years I was afflicted with nervous dyspepsia, was compelled to diet myself rigidly and could scarcely keep anything on my stomach. Palpitation of the heart set in and I soon became so thin and wasted that I was a mere shadow. I was treated by all the leading physicians in this section of the State, but without permanent benefit. I was so discouraged that I had no faith in any doctor or medicine.

"When a friend, Mrs. George Mott, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I had no idea of receiving any benefit from them. I tried them, however, and to-day I am well, have regained my weight, and am strong and vigorous.

Altogether I took them about a year and a half and was entirely cured. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

MRS. AMELIA ALLEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1900.

A. C. MILLER, Justice of the Peace.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, Wall Street—The stock market opened firm, with American Steel & Wire at 37½ to 39, Atchison preferred 70¾, Burlington 130½, Baltimore & Ohio 77¾, Brooklyn Transit 63½, Continental Tobacco 81¾ to 82, Federal Steel 43¾ to 44, Louisville 73½, Missouri Pacific 58, New York Central 134¾, Northern Pacific 59¼, People's Gas 98, Rock Island, 110¾, Reading first preferred 59¾, St. Paul 118½, Sugar 127 to 128, Southern preferred 59, Southern Pacific 39½, Tennessee Coal & Iron 58¾, Tobacco 102, Union Pacific 65, and Union Pacific preferred 77¾.

10—The stock market opened with excited trading and an upward bound of prices. The movement was anticipated in the American department in London, where prices rose buoyantly over Monday's level. In the opening dealings in many stocks quotations were wide, simultaneous prices being paid at a variation of as much as 1½ points. First sales ran as high as 8,000 shares in Atchison, which was quoted at 84¾ to 85½, compared with 83⅞ Monday. Pennsylvania jumped 2½ and New York Central 1½. A number of other railroad stocks rose from one to 1½. Prices in the Industrial department were even more buoyant, especially in the Steel stocks. Gains in that group ran as high as four points in National Tube. Tobacco advanced 4½, Continental Tobacco 2½ and Manhattan two points. There were sharp reactions immediately after the opening, running to a point in a few Industrials. Trading continued very animated and broadly distributed. In Union Pacific the excitement was so great that opening quotations were almost lost, 15,000 shares being traded in in the opening dealings. The quotation was 65 to 64½, compared with 63⅞ Monday.

Noon—Money on call, easier, at 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾ @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, strong, at $4.81 @ 4.81½ for demand and at $4.80¼ @ 4.80½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ 4.81½ and $4.85; commercial bills, $4.79½ @ $4.80; silver certificates, 64½ @ 64¾; bar silver, 64⅞; Mexican dollars, 50¾; government bonds, steady. The rise in Pennsylvania was very buoyant and extended to four points. Northern Pacific made an extreme gain of 2¾ and Union Pacific, New York Central and the grangers were notably strong at advances of 1½ to 2 points. The steel stocks were inclined to hang back and did not recover to top prices. The other important industrials rose strongly, Sugar, Tobacco and the New York public utilities gaining from 2 to 4½, the last by Manhattan. At noon prices were somewhat off from the top, and there was a lull in the furious activity which had continued without abatement from the opening. In the bond market there were gains of 1 to 1½ per cent in mortgages, with speculative value. The whole list was strong and active.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

	Noon.
Atchison	34½
Atchison preferred	70¾
Canada Southern	54½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	130½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	64
Delaware & Hudson	114
Delaware, Lack. & Western	177
Erie	12¾
Illinois Central	120½
Lake Shore	210½
Louisville & Nashville	78¾
Manhattan	102
Metropolitan Traction	163¾
Missouri Pacific	58⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11
N. J. Central	135¼
N. Y. Central	134½
No. Pacific	60½
No. Pacific Prf.	75
Northwestern	103
Ontario & W	23½
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	18¾
Rock Island	111½
St. Paul	119¾
St. Paul Prf.	172
So. Pacific	38⅞
Texas & Pacific	18¼
Union Pacific	65¼
Union Pacific Prf.	77½
Wabash	7⅞
Wheeling & L. E.	10
Adams Express	131
Wells, Fargo Express	127
American Spirits	1½
American Tobacco	102
Continental Tobacco	311½
Continental Tobacco pref.	83½
General Electric	145½
Lead	21
Pacific Mail	45½
Pullman Palace	190½
Sugar	128½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	60½
U. S. Leather	12¼
U. S. Rubber	35⅝
Western Union	81½

	Closing
Dec. Wheat	79⅞
May Wheat	82⅞
Dec. Corn	42⅞
May Corn	42⅞
AM. Car F. Com.	19½
AM. Hoop Com.	20½
AM. Sugar Com.	129⅞
AM. S. & W. Com.	30½
AM. S. & W. Pfd.	70½
AM. Tob. Com.	102
AM. Smltg. Com.	44⅞
AM. Tin Plate	37½
AM. Ice Com.	40½
Anaconda	46¼
Atchison Com.	35¼
Atchison Pfd.	77½
Balto. & O. Com.	77½
Balto. & O. Pfd.	85½
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	63½
Canada Southern	55
Ches. & Ohio	32
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	131¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	120
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	111⅞
Chi. & Northwestern	105
Col. Fuel & I.	44
Con. Tob. Com.	31¾
Del., Lack. & West.	179
Del. & Hudson	114½
Gt. North'n Pfd.	187
Fed. Steel Com.	45
Fed. Steel Pfd.	72½
Glucose Sugar	55
Int. Paper Pfd.	38⅝
Louis. & Nashville	78½
Manhattan Con.	102
Met. Traction	163¾
Missouri Pac.	35¾
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	34½
Nat. Steel Com.	33½
Nat. Tube Pfd.	101
N. Y. Central	136¼
N. J. Central	137
Norf. & Westn.	39¼
North Am.	10½
Nor. Pac. Com.	61⅞
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	76
Ont. & Westn.	23¼
Pacific Mail	45½
Penna. R. R.	139½
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	98¾
Pressed Steel	51⅞
Reading Com.	19
Reading 1st. Pfd.	60
Rep. I. & S. Com.	16
Southern Pac.	40¼
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	38½
South'n Ry. Com.	14½
South'n Ry. Pfd.	59½
St. L. & S. W. Com.	14½
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	33½
Tenn. Coal & I.	61
Texas Pacific	18¼
Union Pac. Com.	64⅞
Union Pac. Pfd.	78
U. S. Lea. Com.	12¾
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	74
U. S. Rubber Com.	35
Wabash Pfd.	20¼
W. & L. E. Com.	10½
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	20½
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	61¾
West. Union	82

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School Committeemen and a Majority of the City Council Also Chosen.

The local election yesterday was a complete Republican victory, the candidate of that party being successful in nearly every instance. The city cast its vote by a large majority for McKinley and Roosevelt and for Congressman Melville Bull, and elected the candidates for mayor, city treasurer and school committee, and for aldermen and common council in three of the five wards. In the Fourth ward the Republicans made a gallant fight against heavy odds, succeeding in giving one of their candidates for the common council an equal vote with the Democratic nominee.

The result of the election was a notable victory for Mr. Frederick P. Garrettson, the Republican candidate for mayor, who in a very largely increased vote defeated Mayor Boyle by 55 plurality. It was also a notable victory for good government as against the political combine which has held sway in the city for three years. Mayor Boyle again showed his popularity among the voters of Newport by increasing his poll of a

FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON,
Elected Mayor of Newport.

year ago in spite of the efforts of the Republicans to cut it down. Mr. Garrettson's friends fought a good fight and won only by earnest, persistent and united work both during the campaign and at the polls. The triumph of the Republicans was a clinching of the victory at the caucuses, where the issue was plainly against the members of the party who had been suspected in any way of being connected with the controlling combination, and in spite of the special efforts of the Democrats, in some instances aided by disgruntled Republicans, the defeat was made complete and overwhelming.

The total vote for mayor, 4,195, is an increase of 539 over that cast at the municipal election a year ago. Both Mayor Boyle and Mr. Garrettson made gains in every ward over the respective party votes of 1899. Mr. Garrettson made a total increase of 409 over the vote cast for Mr. Horton last year, and Mayor Boyle gained 130 over his poll of a year ago, the Republican net gain being 279.

On the vote for school committee, the four Republican candidates being elected, Mr. Peckham made the largest poll, his vote exceeding that cast for the Republican candidate for mayor by 23. Mr. Cottrell was only 18 behind the head of the ticket, Dr. Bradley had 55 less, and Mr. Burdick 119 less than the mayoralty vote. The votes for the Demo-

JOHN S. COGGESHALL,
Re-elected City Treasurer.

cratic nominees fell considerably below that for Mayor Boyle. Dr. Cutley, who headed the Democratic poll, was 59 below Mayor Boyle, Mr. Commerford 297 behind, Mr. Ward 105 and Mr. McLean 701.

Mr. Coggeshall for city treasurer received, as usual, a highly complimentary vote, 3,282, which in view of the fact that there was no special interest in the result, is a peculiar honor, due to the universal acknowledgment of his integrity and ability.

Of the two propositions submitted to the taxpayers, one was approved and the other rejected. The successful proposition authorizes the expenditure of $4,500 for the construction of a brick hose tower for the use of the fire department. This was approved in every ward, the total vote being 1,640 in favor and 861 in opposition, and the plurality 779 in its favor. The other proposition provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the improvement of Coggeshall avenue. The taxpayers evidently decided that it is inexpedient to spend so large a sum of money for the project at this time, and rejected the proposition by a plurality of 254 in a total vote of 2,481. The three up-town wards voted against the plan and the Fourth and Fifth wards gave slight pluralities in its favor. The vote of the Fifth ward is surprisingly small, as the improvement was entirely within that section of the city.

The detailed vote in the city on the several candidates and propositions was as follows:

PRESIDENT.

	Wards. 1	2	3	4	5	Total
McKinley,	497	460	570	408	156	2231
Bryan,	253	281	249	354	493	1587
Woolley,	3	11	10	2	2	21
Malloney,	4	2	0	6	3	20
Total,						3909

Plurality for McKinley, 714.

CONGRESSMAN.

Bull,	516	615	595	443	257	2129
Gorman,	191	161	161	262	498	1275
Brightman,	11	41	31	11	2	96
Reid,	4	1	1	4	3	14
Scattering,		3				3
Total,						3516

Plurality for Bull, 1,154.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

T. P. Peckham,	451	525	575	323	161	2138
R. C. Cottrell,	460	527	601	282	161	[illegible]
F. Bradley,	451	601	611	330	155	[illegible]
C. Burdick,	427	555	561	320	154	1996
P. F. Cutley,	262	241	227	203	558	1491
A. H. Commerford,	274	291	295	292	538	1783
W. G. Ward,	265	255	290	260	475	1675
D. McLean,	241	255	257	221	312	1379

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Approve,	71	112	107	74	61	421
Reject,	367	504	421	299	561	1897

Majority against, 1,476.

CITY BOND ISSUE.

Approve,	151	167	213	121	122	774
Reject,	458	541	442	467	280	2340

Majority against, 1,566.

MAYOR.

F. P. Garrettson,	496	440	645	351	161	2115
P. J. Boyle,	308	325	359	457	611	2060
Scattering,		2	1			4
Total,						4195

Plurality for Garrettson, 55.

CITY TREASURER.

J. S. Coggeshall,	642	814	682	626	530	3282
Scattering,		2				2

Messrs. T. P. Peckham, R. C. Cottrell, F. Bradley and C. Burdick are elected.

HOSE TOWER PROPOSITION.

(1) "Shall the City Council be authorized to expend $4,500 for the purpose of building a brick hose tower for the use of the fire department on the city's lot on Marlboro street."

Yes,	552	287	311	229	261	1640
No,	192	[illegible]	152	174	137	861

Majority for, 779.

COGGESHALL AVENUE.

(2) "Shall the City Council be authorized to issue bonds of the city for $40,000, for the purpose of straightening, laying out, macadamizing and curbing Coggeshall avenue."

No,	272	455	286	213	151	1391
Yes,	106	158	262	253	262	1101

Majority against, 258.

First Ward.

ALDERMAN.

Herbert C. Albro,	310
Phillip A. Hayes,	223
Total,	533

Plurality for Albro, 87.

FIRST COUNCILMAN.

Albert G. Groff, Jr.,	324
George W. Valentine,	190
Total,	514

Plurality for Groff, 134.

SECOND COUNCILMAN.

William F. Tripp,	351
Charles F. Davenport,	173
Total,	524

Plurality for Tripp, 178.

THIRD COUNCILMAN.

Theodore D. Peckham,	344
Michael Sullivan,	175
Total,	519

Plurality for Peckham, 169.

WARDEN.

Joseph S. Lawton,	518

WARD CLERK.

Francis Stanhope,	470

Second Ward.

ALDERMAN.

James H. Comstock,	444
William E. Mumford,	255
Total,	699

Plurality for Comstock, 189.

FIRST COUNCILMAN.

F. Augustus Ward,	416
John Myers,	259
Scattering,	2
Total,	677

Plurality for Ward, 157.

SECOND COUNCILMAN.

Thomas J. Gibson,	492
Eugene W. Atkinson,	202
Scattering,	1
Total,	695

Plurality for Gibson, 290.

THIRD COUNCILMAN.

William B. Sherman, Jr.,	498
J. Frank Albro,	191
Total,	692

Plurality for Sherman, 304.

WARDEN.

Allen G. Goddard,	690

WARD CLERK.

Frank P. King,	671

Third Ward.

ALDERMAN.

Herbert Bliss,	341
Joseph Graham,	243
Total,	584

Plurality for Bliss, 98.

FIRST COUNCILMAN.

George H. Wilbar,	404
James J. O'Hearne,	152
Total,	556

Plurality for Wilbar, 252.

SECOND COUNCILMAN.

Charles P. Austin,	389
Theodore R. Helme,	156
Total	545

Plurality for Austin, 233.

THIRD COUNCILMAN.

William O. Milne,	322
William P. Clarke, Jr.,	253
Total,	575

Plurality for Milne, 69.

WARDEN.

George W. Tilley	586

WARD CLERK.

N. Thomas Hodson,	555

Fourth Ward.

ALDERMAN.

J. E. Leddy,	310
J. A. Gibson,	291
Total,	601

Majority for Leddy, 19.

FIRST COUNCILMAN.

D. Shanahan,	314
C. J. Moore,	274
Total,	588

Majority for Shanahan, 40.

SECOND COUNCILMAN.

W. F. Adams,	288
J. F. Dailey,	288
Total,	576

Tie vote.

THIRD COUNCILMAN.

G. O. Lovinggood,	302
F. N. Fullerton,	278
Total,	580

Majority for Lovinggood, 24.

WARDEN.

F. S. Pember,	421
B. F. Carter,	337
Total,	758

Majority for Pember, 84.

WARD CLERK.

F. M. Sisson,	371
C. J. Riley,	369
Total,	740

Majority for Sisson, 2.

Fifth Ward.

ALDERMAN.

J. E. O'Neill,	335

FIRST COUNCILMAN.

J. J. M. Martin,	270
M. J. Murphy,	232
Total,	502

Majority for Martin, 88.

SECOND COUNCILMAN.

P. J. Morgan,	379

THIRD COUNCILMAN.

M. F. Kelly,	374

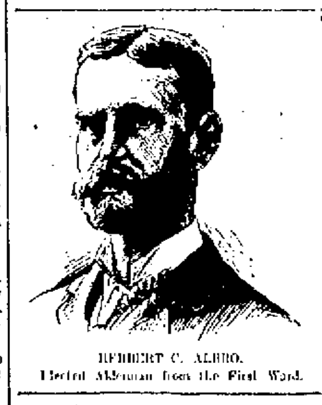
WARDEN.

J. P. Sheekey,	524

WARD CLERK.

M. J. Sullivan	480

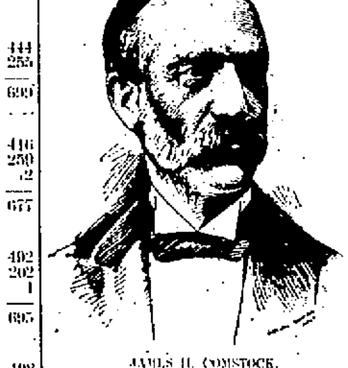
There is a remarkable difference between the vote cast for President, Congressman and mayor. The vote for President McKinley was 2,231, while that for Congressman Bull reached 2,129 and that for the Republican candidate for mayor was only 2,115. The vote for Mayor Boyle exceeded by 805 that cast for Mr. Gorman, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and by 502 that for the Democratic candidate for President. The vote for Congressman Bull exceeded that for Mr. Garrettson in every ward and that for Mr. McKinley in every ward but the Second and Third.



HERBERT C. ALBRO,
Elected Alderman from the First Ward.

The voters of Newport rejected the two state propositions, the one authorizing an additional appropriation of $700,000 to complete the new state house in Providence by a vote of 2,340 to 774, a plurality against of 1,566, and the one so amending the state constitution as to abolish the May session of the legislature and Election day by a vote of 1,897 to 421, a plurality against of 1,476.

The City Council of 1901 will be an almost entirely new body. Only one member of the board of aldermen and eight of the common councilmen have been re-elected, two of the present councilmen having been chosen to represent their respective wards in the upper branch of the city government. The board of aldermen will consist of three Republicans, from the First, Second and Third wards, and two Democrats, from the Fourth and Fifth. The First ward will be represented by Herbert C. Albro, at present a member of the common council; the Second by James H. Com-



JAMES H. COMSTOCK,
Elected Alderman from the Second Ward.

stock, who was a member of the common council several years ago; the Third by Herbert Bliss, now a member of the lower branch of the government; the Fourth by John E. Leddy, a new man in local politics, and the Fifth by John E. O'Neill, who has been a member of the common council and board of aldermen for several years and has had by several years the longest service in the city government of any of the present or new members.

The common council will consist of six old and nine new members, the First and Fourth returning one each and the Second and Fifth two each of the present members. The First ward returns Albert G. Groff, Jr., and sends two new members, William F. Tripp

HERBERT BLISS,
Elected Alderman from the Third Ward.

and Theodore D. Peckham; the Second returns Thomas J. Gibson and William B. Sherman, Jr., and elects F. Augustus Ward in place of David Stevens; the Third returns George H. Wilbar, a former member, after an absence of a year, and elects Charles P. Austin and William O. Milne, who make their first appearance in public life; the Fourth returns only Dennis Shanahan and elects George O. Lovinggood, the vote for second councilman being a tie by the warden's count between William F. Adams and John F. Dailey; the Fifth returns Patrick J. Morgan and Michael F. Kelly and elects J. Joseph M. Martin in place of Michael J. Murphy, Mr. Martin making a remarkable run considering the fact that he was a candidate on nomination papers. Politically the City Council will consist of 12 Republicans, 6 Democrats and one independent Democrat, with one seat undetermined.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

Impromptu Parade and Jubilation in Honor of Garrettson.

As soon as the vote for mayor was announced and Mr. Garrettson's election was assured arrangements were made to secure a band, and shortly before 1 o'clock the Newport Military Band formed in front of the Daily News office, while in a remarkably short time a large crowd assembled. As the band played a selection the News bulletin showed the figures of the mayoralty contest, Mr. Garrettson's plurality and picture, and the crowd cheered again and again. The crowd steadily increased and after repeated demonstrations in favor of the mayor-elect a procession was formed, red fire was burned, and the band and the paraders started down Thames street to the rooms of the Newport Business Men's Association, where Mr. Garrettson had received the returns.

As the line approached the corner of Green street the successful candidate appeared and was most enthusiastically received, hundreds crowding each other to grasp him by the hand. He then entered a carriage, which fell in behind the paraders, whose number was increasing every minute. There were young men and old among the paraders, but all were young in their enthusiasm for the victory and the successful candidate.

The march was soon resumed and was continued down Thames street, up Young and Spring, down Howard and up Thames street, Washington square and Broadway to Bull street, the number in the procession increasing during the entire route until there were fully 500 in the line. As the paraders passed up Thames street they joined in singing to the tunes played by the band and giving other evidence of their enthusiasm,

JOHN E. LEDDY,
Elected Alderman from the Fourth Ward.

including rousing cheers for the News. At Bull street the line countermarched and returned to the State House, where the carriage containing Mr. Garrettson had rested. Here the men crowded about the carriage, many taking the opportunity to grasp Mr. Garrettson by the hand. After three rousing cheers the mayor-elect spoke briefly, thanking the paraders for the reception they had given him and for the battle they had fought and won.

An incident of the march up Thames street was the appearance of Mayor Boyle at the corner of Mary street and his greeting to his successful opponent. The carriage was stopped and Mayor Boyle approached and extended his congratulations in an earnest, hearty manner.

After the mayor-elect's speech the parade was dismissed and the band went to Mr. Garrettson's residence on Mill street and serenaded him. A number of personal friends and many prominent workers for the Garrettson cause were entertained by the successful candidate in a pleasing manner. Many of the other officials-elect were present and good fellowship abounded on every side, with congratulations extended to the successful candidates. It was fully 2 o'clock when the demonstration ended, and 3 o'clock when the celebration at Mr. Garrettson's house ended.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING IN TIVERTON.

Allen Urquhardt, a carpenter, who boards with George Grinnell of Tiverton, a little less than two miles below Stone Bridge, was shot in the side while hunting Tuesday morning. According to one report Urquhardt was alone when he was hurt, while another story was to the effect that he was accidentally shot by a companion. The gun which the victim carried was loaded with birdshot, a portion of which entered his lungs, while the remainder lodged in his ribs, if the first-named supposition is correct.

PLANNING THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

A Bristol despatch to the Boston Globe says: A man well acquainted with designer Nat Herreshoff's plans for a new cup defender states that an order has just been sent out for about 60 tons of pig lead, which will be used in the new yacht's keel.

The casting of the Columbia's keel took place in the south shop in January, 1899, but how much lead actually entered into it no one has ever learned. That is one of the designer's most cherished secrets, and he has taken precautions against the amount being discovered this time.

The lead ordered represents considerably less than will be actually used, but it will all go into a pile now in the yard and be cast into the melting pot indiscriminately. As some of the metal is always left in pigs and in a molten state, a guess can hardly come within five tons of the amount used in the keel.

Not so much lead, however, will be used as in the Columbia's keel. In the opinion of one of the Herreshoff employes, who some time ago informed a correspondent that indications pointed to a beamier defender than the 1899 champion. The bronze plating is also expected to be thinner than the Columbia's, helping materially to reduce displacement and convert the champion into a "skimming dish," but a skimmer capable of standing up sufficiently in the hardest blow.

The fact that the Columbia's keel was

JOHN E. O'NEILL,
Re-elected Alderman from the Fifth Ward.

not cast before the middle of January, coupled with the preparations now on foot for the new flyer, lead to the belief that the Bristol champion will probably be well under way by Christmas.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Howland took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clinton G. Smith, yesterday afternoon, the service being rendered by Rev. George Whitefield Mead of the First Presbyterian Church of Newport, of which the deceased was an attendant. Mrs. Howland's home of late had been in Newport with her son, Mr. William Howland, but she had been with her daughter for several months past. Mrs. Howland leaves two daughters, Mrs. Clinton G. Smith and Mrs. William Lees of Newport, and two sons, Mr. William Howland of Newport and Mr. Thomas Howland, who resides in Texas; a brother, Mr. William Taggart, who lives in Maine, and a number of grandchildren. The bearers were Messrs. William Howland, William Lees, Clinton G. Smith and Orlando Smith, and the interment was at the Middletown cemetery.

Mrs. Emma Eddy of Newport is guest of Mrs. Albert Brown and Mrs. Tarbell.

Mrs. Orlando Perry, who is in poor health, is soon to go to the Newport Hospital to be operated upon.

Mrs. Gustillion Silvia and her daughter Isabelle left town yesterday for the Western Islands, where Mrs. Silvia will leave her daughter and then return.

Red Star Cleaning Powder and Paste.

The best silver polish in the world.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Hickory, Oak, Maple, Southern, Eastern and White Pine WOOD,

PREPARED IN ANY MANNER DESIRED.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent
Telephone 207-3.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, at the residence of L. D. Tallman

IN PORTSMOUTH,
Tuesday, November 13, 1900,

At 10:30 (if fair, if not the first fair day), the household furniture of Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, consisting of one Parlor Set, one Sitting Room Set, 4 nice Rocking Chairs, 1 Extension Table, Dining-Room Chairs, Sitting-Room Chairs, 2 Marble Tables, Hat Stand, Parlor Stove, 2 Chamber Sets, 2 Spring Beds, 2 Mattresses, 1 Centre Table, 1 Oil Stove, Hanging Lamps, Cooking Utensils, 1 Sideboard and other articles too numerous to mention.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Thursday, Nov. 15, 1900
(If fair, if not the first fair day), at 10:30 A. M.,
At the house of Marion Olivia, Portsmouth,

1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Express Wagon, Canopy-Top Wagon, Covered Carryall, Open Buggy, Covered Wagon, Two-Wheel Road Cart, Blankets, Harrow, Cultivator, Plow, Hand Garden Cultivator, Stalk Cutter, About 50 Hens, Hay in barn, stack of Corn Fodder, 50 Bushel Boxes, Sleigh, Wheelbarrow, 1 Express Harness, 1 Light Harness.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.

Executor's Sale of Furniture, etc.,

From the estate of the late Harriet N. Pond (removed to hall).

Swell-Front Sideboards, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, one Safe, Table, China, Toilet Ware, Fire Irons, Crockery, Bedding, etc.

By order ERNEST G. STEDMAN, Executor.

At same sale, elegant pieces of Dresden China, Silk Cushions and Curtains, Louis XV. Andirons, Empire Sphinx Andirons, Marble Clock, lot Minton and Sevres China, Oil Paintings, Madonna on Ivory, Liquor Set, and a large lot of Bric-a-Brac.

Inspection on Wednesday.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

Ill. Edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and "The Solitary Summer,"

A Woman Tenderfoot, by Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson.
Hard-Pan, a Story of Bonanza Fortunes, by Geraldine Bonner.
The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy, by Jeannette L. Gilder.
The Romance of Gilbert Holmes, an Historical Novel.
The Stickit Minister's Wooing, S. R. Crockett.
Dr. North and His Friends, S. Weir Mitchell.
Problems of Life, Selections from writings of Lyman Abbott.
The Lane that had no Turning, Gilbert Parker.
The Duke of Stockbridge, by Edward Bellamy.
A Romance of Shay's Rebellion.
"NONSENSE ALMANAC" FOR 1901.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS

—OF—

Elizabeth and Her German Garden, and The Solitary Summer.

Uniformly bound and illustrated with photogravure illustrations from actual photographs.
Wonders of Nature, described Great Writers.
Cupid's Garden, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.
Quincy Adams Sawyer, by Charles Felton Pidgin.
Wanted—A Match Maker, by Paul Leicester Ford; illustrated by H. C. Christy.

THE PHILISTINE FOR NOVEMBER.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,
Daily News Building.
TELEPHONE 659-3.

A GENUINE Buffalo Robe

For sale cheap.

Riding Bridles, $1 each

GRATRIX, HARNESS AND TRUNK STORE.

The Popular Game

—OF—

CLOCK GOLF.

For CLOCK GOLF, all that is required is sufficient space to describe the circle to form the clock face.

For practice in "putting" CLOCK GOLF is unrivalled.

It is a very popular outdoor game. Call and examine.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
188 THAMES STREET.

LAPPIN'S.

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Underwear Sale Extraordinary!

25c. and 50c.

For 25c. we are showing a most perfect garment; fleece-lined, very heavy, best we ever had, long and short sleeves, fine, clean yarn, in shirts and drawers, at

25c.

These can't last long at this price. Only 25 dozen.

For 50c. we also are showing a most extraordinary garment; very heavy fleece-lined and fine clear yarn, in shirts and drawers. Only 15 dozen of this lot. Call early if you want some of these at

50c.

NOTICE!

Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats,

All sizes, from 32 to 46. Thirty garments, heavy Boucle cloth, satine lining; new style in every way; an up-to-date coat; worth $8; this sale, or while they last,

$4.50

Ladies' Furnishers, 145 Thames St.